The Centre Reporter.

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EXECUTIVE USURPATION.

Senator Rayner's announcement that Executive usurpation would be made a leading issue in the present Congressional and the next Presidental campaigns by the Democrats was really invited by the Republicans. When the chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, after a visit to Oyster Bay, sent out a circular to the effect that the President must be made a leading issue in the Congressional campaign for the first time in history, that very announcement was an Executive usurpation. It is not to be denied that the aggressiveness of Theodore Roosevelt and the trucking of Congressmen who want to get patronage from him are changing the character of the Government, and the fact that the President is, by his own order, to be a leading issue in Congressional elections merely affords evidence of this.

The President committed an Executive usurpation in Panama and another in Santo Domingo. He said himself in one of his speeches that Congress having failed to recognize the Panama Commission to suit him he organized it anyway. He extended the pension laws by Executive order. He is the first President to use two naval vessels for regular yachts for himself and his friends and to have a huge naval review for his personal glorification.

But Executive usurpation is merely the natural sequence and the logical culmination of that process of centralization which the Republican party has been carrying on until even Speaker Cannon himself and other leaders of the party are appalled at the prospect. If Congress encroaches upon the States it is natural that the Senate should encroach upon the House of Representatives and that the President should encroach upon the Senate. The process of concentrating all political power is already pretty well advanced, and it is difficult to exaggerate the evils that will result from a continuation of this growth of imperialism. The Republican party cannot reform itself, and the only remedy is to put the Democratic party in possession of the Government.

WHEAT.

John K. Carthew, grain expert, presents in the London Express an estimate of the yield for this year in thirteen of the largest wheat-producing countries of the world, accompanied by a prediction as to the price level of the cereal during the coming winter and spring. Notwithstanding the great wheat crop harvested in the United States, the outlook for the American farmers is not quite so roseate as the encouraging statistics of the yield would seem to imply. It so happens that there have been large wheat crops wherever the cereal has been harvested. In India wheat is now being planted, and in Argentina and Australia it is beginning to show above ground, but reports as to the outlook for the crop in those countries are highly satisfactory.

The wheat harvested this year in June, July and August in all of the great wheat-growing countries, according to Mr. Carthew, will be the largest in the aggregate in the world's history, and, taken as a whole, the quality is good. This means cheaper bread. The expert declares that there is no likelihood of any material or permanent advance in the price of wheat, and unless something unexpected happens, such as a failure of the growing crop in Argentina and Australia, or a European war, prices will reach a lower level.

The political unrest and general demoralization in Russia appear to have had no effect upon agricultural operations. On the whole, the wheat yield will be a fair average of the last two "bumper" crops. Russia produces more wheat than any other country in Europe. This year the Russian crop is estimated at about one-half of that of the record crop of the United States. With the reserve left over from last year, it is predicted that Russia will be a large exporter during the coming season. In Austria-Hungary the crop will be greater than is required for home consumption, and there will be a surplus for export. Roumania and Bulgaria are great wheat countries and are certain to export nearly as much of the grain as Russia will. France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom have harvested average crops, and the outlook for the Canadian yield is excellent.

From the estimates made by Mr. Carthew, the world's wheat yield this summer appears abnormally large, and his conclusion that prices will recede is apparently not without foundation.

Real Estate for Sale.

If you want to buy a good village home on pike and projected trolley line, at railroad depot near Lewisburg, or possibly exchange other actual values, address

P. O. Box 445,
Union Co. Lewisburg, Pa.

THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

News of a Semi-Local Character Gathered from the Exchange Table.

The Mt. Carmel Item figures that Northumberland has an actual indebtedness of $700,000.

Tobacco growers in Lancaster county say that the recent severe storms have damaged the crop to a considerable extent.

Albert J. Emery, superintendent of the John S. Campbell stock farm in Butler county, was attacked and fatally gored by a bull.

Altoona school girls are to be taught how to cook and perform other household duties as a regular course in the school curriculum.

Mrs. George W. Condo, of Jeannette, is here on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Durst, and her many other relatives and friends.

Grieving for its mother, who had been taken to a hospital to undergo a delicate operation, a 9-months-old baby of Mrs. John Zanwosky, of Duryea, cried itself into convulsions and died.

A charter has been granted The Cupples Adjustable Tooth Company, Tyrone, composed entirely of Tyrone people and capitalized at $25,000. The company will manufacture a patent removable point tooth for steam shovels and dredges.

Juniata county admits regretfully that it is no longer a peach growing district. Hundreds of carloads of the fruit were shipped from the county every season for years, but there has been a decline rapidly lately that has taken Juniata entirely out of the list.

For dynamiting Spring Creek, Fred Haupt, Boyd Meyers and William Miller, all of Bellefonte, were sentenced by Justice Keichline to pay a fine of $100 and imprisonment in the county jail for six months. The case was prosecuted by a state fish warden.

Lycoming county Grangers will devote considerable time at their forthcoming meeting near Elimsport to a discussion of the question, "Would it be an advantage to Lycoming county to buy a farm and erect suitable buildings to accommodate the unfortunate poor?"

A deed has been recorded at Harrisburg for 18½ acres of land near Mercersburg, embracing President Buchanan's birthplace. The document transfers the property from the D. M. B. Shannon heirs to Francis and Lawrason Riggs, trustees of the Harriet Lane Johnson fund for a Buchanan monument.

F. G. Lauver shipped to Philadelphia from his poultry farm near Evendale, nine ducks ten weeks old that averaged five pounds each. Mr. Lauver is one of the most extensive poultry raisers in Perry county, with the assistance of his son, C. M. Lauver, he having raised twelve hundred young chickens this season.

It is announced that within the next three years it will be possible for Pittsburg people to board a street car in the business district of the city and not get off again until the car arrives in the business section of Altoona, a distance or about one hundred and sixteen miles. The fare will be about one-half the steam car fare.

Good, Sincere Prohibitionists.

A. A. Stevens, of Tyrone, a former State chairman of the Prohibition party, has written a long letter, which of course, is given space only in the Penrose organs, in which he gives his alleged reasons for opposing Mr. Emery for governor, and maintains that the only real issue now before the people of the State is the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Mr. Stevens has certainly experienced a very sudden change of heart. When he was in Pittsburgh a few weeks ago at a meeting of the Prohibition State executive committee he was strongly in favor of Mr. Emery for governor. At that time also Mr. Emery's letter to Silas C. Swallow was approved by him. Nothing has happened since that meeting except the failure of Mr. Castle to get a place on the ticket with Mr. Emery, but Mr. Stevens has changed front. There are, however, as good and sincere Prohibitionists as himself who have not done so. There are, for instance, the chairman of the Venango county Prohibition committee and the secretary of the Lawrence county one, who have resigned because they rightly believe that it is more important to elect Emery governor than to throw away their votes on a candidate animated solely by a disappointed ambition and whose candidacy is being boosted by every Penrose organ in the State.

Cisterns and Silos.

For cistern water tanks that keep the water soft, and silos direct from mill and factory to consumers; easy to put together, address

TANK DEPT., P. O. Box 245,
2t Williamsport, Pa.

AUGUST COURT OVER.

Prisoners Sentenced, Report of Grand Jury, Etc.

August term of court is over, all the jurors having been discharged by Friday night. One of the most important cases was that of the Commonwealth vs. Bert Weston. The night of the 13th of August the large barn on the farm of Rhodes and Thompson, near Unionville, was destroyed by fire. The fire was evidently of incendiary origin and suspicion at once rested on Bert Weston, a one-armed man, who had been in the employ of Rhodes and Thompson on a lumber job in the Muncy Mountains. Weston was lodged in jail at Lock Haven and brought to Bellefonte for trial.

The trial was called late Thursday afternoon and lasted almost all day Friday. It seems from the testimony offered that Weston had a dispute with Rhodes about wages, and made threats to John Woods and others that he would get even by burning the barn. These threats he made two weeks before the fire. One horse was burned up and all the hay and grain, the loss being about $1500. The prisoner was seen in the vicinity of the barn on the night of the fire and later went to Snow Shoe Intersection where he caught a freight train to Lock Haven. While the fire was at its heighth, a black horse with bridle on came galloping back to the barn from the direction of Snow Shoe Intersection. This and other evidence fastened the guilt on Weston, who offered no evidence in his own defense. He was found guilty of felonious arson.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob From and James From, indicted for illegally cutting timber trees on lands of another. Prosecutor J. C. Dale. This case is from Potter township, but both prosecutor and defendant live in Centre Hall borough. According to the allegations of the commonwealth the defendant cut some sap pine trees and others upon the lands of Mollie Hoffer and her sister, Mrs. Dale, in the early part of 1906, causing some of them to be manufactured into lumber and stored upon the premises of the defendant; the defendant alleging that they had permission from two of the adjoining land owners to the Hoffer and Dale tract to cut a few trees for the purpose of manufacturing lumber, and that part of it was cut on the lands of one William Knofsinger, which particular seemed to be disputed, Knofsinger claiming that his line was further over and Dale claiming the line at another place, alleging that these trees were cut upon disputed title, that they supposed that the larger tree was cut on the lands of a Mrs. Horner from whom they had permission, and the cutting upon the Dale-Hoffer tract was an accident, not being acquainted with the line. Verdict on Friday morning of not guilty and the county to pay the costs.

Saturday morning court met and Judge Orvis passed sentence on those convicted during the week.

Gotlieb Kerstein, charge, rape; sentenced to fine of $100, costs of prosecution and three years at hard labor in the western penitentiary.

Harry Stine, charge, cruelty to animals; $30 fine and costs.

Herbert Goss, stealing a watch; sentenced to Huntingdon Reformatory.

James Yardly, theft of $75; sentence, $1.00 fine, costs and 1 year and 6 months in the western penitentiary.

Nestor Sirgey, horse stealing; sentence to $1.00 fine, costs of prosecution and three years in the penitentiary.

Bert Weston, charged with felonious arson; sentenced to pay $100 fine, costs of prosecution and undergo three years imprisonment at hard labor in the western penitentiary.

The grand jury reported that they had acted upon thirty bills of indictment of which twenty-seven were found true bills and three not true.

The county buildings were visited and inspected and these improvements found necessary: A new carpet for the Sheriff's office, also that the same office be repapered, and some repairs in one of the cells of the jail. The grand jury also reported favorably and approved of the appropriation of $5000 toward the final payment of the monument to the soldiers and sailors of Centre county. They also approved the application for a bridge in the borough of Millheim.

1,158,662 Presbyterians.

The Presbyterian church in the United States has 1,158,662 members, according to a report issued by Rev. Dr. William Henry Roberts, stated clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly. This does not include 185,212 members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, recently united with the Northern body. The Presbyterian church has 34 synods, 246 presbyteries, 8,118 churches, 7,848 ministers, 11,100 deacons and 1,098,521 Sabbath school members. The contributions last year to all benevolent institutions to the church amounted to $19,993,308.

INCIDENTS OF 1878.

Local Items Taken from the Centre Reporter of Interest to 1906 Readers.

[Note: The spelling of proper names is the same as found in the files of the Reporter.]

DECEMBER 5—S. R. Gettig has sold out in Virginia and returned to Centre county.

David J. Meyer, of Aaronsburg, took possession of the Centre Hall hotel Tuesday.

The residence of Jacob Meyer, at Linden Hall, was entered recently and a watch and two overcoats stolen.

The grand jury, last week, granted the petition for incorporating Millheim into a borough.

Large hogs reported to the Reporter office are as follows: George Durst, Jr., 563 lbs.; John Rishel, 525 lbs.; Amos Alexander, Millheim, 816 lbs.

The Trinity Reformed church at Centre Hall will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary December 11th. Rev. W. H. Groh will deliver the sermon.

The following persons will build houses in Millheim next summer: J. W. Snook, Penn street; J. H. B. Hartman, Penn street; A. C. Musser, Main street; W. P. Catherman, North street.

John Emerick, of Madisonburg, has rented Wolf's store room, out in the valley, with a view of doing business there.

G. E. Ghee and Shem Spigelmyer, Jr., bought over 400 bushels of clover seed in Brush Valley at $4.00 per bushel.

Horace Zerbe is about to erect a brick dwelling at the lower end of town.

DECEMBER 19—George Moyer, of Pine Creek Mills, in Haines township, has bought an interest in the mill at Linden Hall, and will go there in the spring. Mr. Cowher has rented the Pine Creek Mill.

George Hoffer, for many years a resident of Potter township, will move to State College to take charge of a boarding house.

The Pennsylvania State Grange met in Bellefonte last week. Delegates were in attendance from all over the state, there being about 500 subordinate Granges. The officers elected were:

Grand Master, Col. Victor E. Piolet, Bradford county, re-elected.

Treasurer, William Yocum, Berks county.

Secretary, Col. R. H. Thomas, Cumberland county.

Overseer, Leonard Rhone, Centre county.

Grand Lecturer, Samuel R. Downing, Chester county.

Resolutions were adopted to petition the Legislature to pass necessary legislation to prohibit freight discrimination; also asked that the State Grange be represented on the State Board of Agriculture, and recommended State College to the patronage of the Patrons of Husbandry.

JANUARY 9, 1879.

Captain Jacob Eisenhuth, of Millheim, was selected mercantile appraiser by the county commissioners.

W. H. Ripka, the millwright, has changed his residence from Lewistown to Meiser, Mifflin county, and continues at his trade.

The new board of commissioners elected Henry Beck clerk and C. M. Bower attorney.

JANUARY 16—Amos Oberdorf, of Centre Hall, has purchased one of the Gordan farms, seventy acres, below Hublersburg, and will occupy it in the spring.

John Wert's house, in the east end of Brush Valley Narrows, was burned recently.

An effort is being made to incorporate a turnpike company for the road between Millheim and Coburn.

JANUARY 23—H. Krumrine & Son, at Spring Mills, gave a dinner at Breon's hotel, for their customers and friends.

I. J. Grenoble, at Spring Mills, has shipped eight hundred bushels of clover seed since October.

JANUARY 30—J. Will Keller, of Centre Hall; Ed. Hess, of Linden Hall, and several other young men, intend starting for Kansas in a short time.

R. P. Barnes was appointed postmaster at Pleasant Gap.

The Bald Eagle, Nittany, Brush and Penns Valley Turnpike Company elected the following officers: President, A. H. Best; treasurer, P. R. Long; managers, S. D. Tice, B. F. Shaffer, Andrew Krape, E. Harter, James H. Porter, Samuel B. Shaffer.

The McKean tannery and hotel at Beech Creek were destroyed by fire.

The hotel occupied by John H. Harter (formerly of Aaronsburg) at Nevada, Ohio, was burned.

Married—November 7, Alexander Wise, of Woodward, and Miss Mary J. Smith, of Hartleton . . . November 21, Samuel Homan and Miss Sarah A. Smith, both of Gregg township . . . November 26, J. G. Meyer, of Aaronsburg, and Mrs. Lydia Dutwiler . . . December 17, A. O. Furst, of Belle-

(Continued on next column.)

ENCAMPMENT AND FAIR.

Lincoln, Democratic and Republican Candidates Booked—Splendid Entertainments in Auditorium.

The next great gathering will be the Grange Encampment and Fair, to be held at Grange Park, Centre Hall, September 15th to 21st.

This promises to be more largely attended than for some years, as many more applications for tents have been received. The exhibits of farm, garden, orchard and vineyard will undoubtedly be a third larger than last year.

Worthy Master Hill offers a premium of $10.00, in Grange National Bank money, to the Subordinate Grange that will make the largest and best display of agricultural and horticultural products. It is the desire of the Committee that a number of Granges contest for this premium.

In addition to the above premium the County Grange will pay a premium of five cents for every meritorious article placed on exhibition in the Agricultural and Horticultural Departments. This premium will be paid in cash when the article is entered. Let every farmer bring something.

The exhibit of poultry and farm animals promises to be large.

The Pennsylvania State College will occupy a large building with a pleasing and instructive exhibit, covering a large field of the College and Experiment Station.

Several of the officers of the State Grange will be present, as well as the heads of the State Agricultural and Forestry Departments.

The nominees on the State Fusion-Democratic ticket will be in attendance, also those on the State Republican ticket.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle will make a large demonstration.

Slaters' Comedians, of Cincinnati, will give new and interesting entertainments every night, beginning Monday.

Religious services, under the auspices of the M. E. church, Centre Hall, will be held in the auditorium Sunday afternoon. A full program will be published next week.

All railroads in Pennsylvania will sell excursion tickets at two cents a mile. Special trains will be run over the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad.

No one can afford to miss this great gathering.

Sow as Usual.

Farmers along the proposed electric railroad from New York to Pittsburg and Chicago, will be safe in sowing the road bed to wheat this fall. The crop may easily be harvested before the steam shovel strips the rocks of the cultivated soil. Sow as usual. Live in hope.

The Public Schools Open.

The Borough and Township schools throughout the country opened Monday. With a few exceptions the term is seven months. One of the great hindrances to the regular attendance of the public schools by the children of both town and country is the lack of help of all character. Money will not buy help where there is none, consequently many children are necessarily deprived of a part of their schooling to assist in performing the work on the farm and elsewhere.

Keith's Theatre.

Ned Nye and his rollicing girls contribute greatly to the entertainment at Keith's Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, this week. The famous Willis family give high-class musical treats, and Norton and Nicholson appear in "Ella's All Right". America's greatest blackface comedian, George Evans, is giving monologues. May Belfort, character comedienne, is a special attraction. Other performers of interest are: Mabel St. Claire, ventriloquist; Archer and Croker, comedy acrobats; Zara and Stetson, juggling wonders; Murphy and Andrews, in a comedy sketch. For the children: Professor DuBois and his wise ape, "Adam." Then there are the four Harveys, European acrobats, as an added attraction.

(Continued from previous column.)

fonte, and Miss Carrie W. Chamberlain, of Milton . . . December 26, Franklin B. Henry, of Larnerd, Kansas, and Miss Irene D. Grove, of Potter township . . . December 24, C. L. Gramley and Miss A. Weaver, both of Rebersburg . . . December 25, J. L. Nogel, of Lewisburg, and Miss A. J. Musser, of Millheim. . . . December 26, Wm. P. Catherman, of Millheim, and Miss Elizabeth Kreamer, of Loganville . . . December 29, Perry F. Confer and Miss Mary M. Houtz, both of Miles township.

January 2, 1879, James Scholl and Miss Emma R. Weaver . . . January 5, Lewis E. Rossman and Miss Kate Weaver, both of near Centre Hall . . January 2, Philip Heim and Miss Sarah Zettle, both of Spring Mills . . . John W. Gable and Miss Amanda G. Ertle, both of Penn Hall.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

The new concrete crossings look trim and sporty.

Archie Homan is spending a week in Altoona, at the home of his brother, A. B. Homan.

Jacob Winkleblech, of Rebersburg, was among the callers at the Reporter office recently.

Miss Mabel Christine, of Elysburg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Thos. L. Moore, in this place.

The tobacco crop is being harvested in Lancaster county. The crop is a fine one, and makes a splendid showing.

A new porch is being erected by John Lucas on the front of the dwelling house occupied by him and owned by Daniel Daup.

Rev. G. W. McIlnay and family will be absent over Sunday. They will go to Burnt Cabins, the former home of Mrs. McIlnay.

Many minor improvements are underway in Centre Hall. You see the Encampment and Fair opens Saturday, 15th inst.

Harrisburg is so pleasing to James P. Frank, of Rebersburg, that he has gone there again, and will remain for an indefinite time.

Miss Lizzie Harpster, of Missoula, Montana, is east, and at present is with her sister, the wife of Dr. G. H. Widder, Harrisburg.

It has been said that the Chicago packers utilize all of the pig except the squeal. It looks now as though they would have a chance to use even that.

Mrs. John Stuart, of State College, went to Philadelphia Thursday of last week, to see her son William, who is lying ill at one of the hospitals in that city.

Mrs. Witmer E. Lee is seriously ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. Duck, at Munson. She and her husband went to Munson several weeks ago where she contracted pneumonia.

Will H. Keller, of Pittsburg, was in town for a few days. He is a son of P. F. Keller, and is on the clerical force in the Union Station at Pittsburg, a position he has filled with credit for several years.

Harry E. Bible, of Sprucetown, is now head clerk in a large general store at Traveskyn, operated by the Union Supply Company which has a number of business places in the western counties of the state.

The farmer bends the knee to none, and is less disturbed by the world-wide reign of graft and greed than any of his fellows. May he live and prosper—this son of the soil, who is the balance wheel of the universe.

The general Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad has supplied the ticket offices of the system with full stock of the mileage books, recently adopted, and they will be sold to travelers on and after September 1.

When all ready to start to Tyrone to begin her work as a teacher in the public schools in that place, Miss Helen Bartholomew received a message saying that the opening of the schools had been postponed on account of diphtheria which in a measure had become epidemic.

James B. Strohm, teacher of the Centre Hall Grammar school, is obliged to use a cane to assist his locomotion. About a week ago he felt an itching sensation on his left foot, and in rubbing the spot, slightly abrased the skin. It went from bad to worse, and now the wound is poisoned.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Riley, of Bradford, drove from Bellefonte to Old Fort Wednesday of last week. Mr. and Mrs. Riley are staying at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Bradley, Mrs. Riley's parents. Mr. Riley is cashier of the Bradford National Bank, a good, all 'round fellow, and takes a lively interest in politics.

The survivors of the First Rifle regiment, Penn. volunteers, known as the original Bucktails, propose to make their twentieth annual reunion a memorable event. It will be held at Driftwood, Cameron county, on Friday and Saturday, September 14 and 15. Col. E. A. Irvin, treasurer of the association, is the only surviving line officer of the regiment.

It will probably be an item of news to most of the Reporter readers that the genial postmaster is not compelled to make change for you when you make purchases at Uncle Sam's office. This is a queer rule that not one in a thousand persons know. Buyers of stamps or any purchases at a post-office must furnish their own change; i. e., the postmaster could insist on the buyer furnishing his own change if he sees fit to do it; but usually the postmaster is willing to accommodate the public by making all the change it asks for.

A PLOT TO ROB THE EASY RICH

Clever Scheme Disclosed By a Thief's Notebook.

THE RICH ARE EASY TO TOUCH.

Names of a Number of Prominent People Found in It, With Remarks About Their Accessibility—Attempt to Wrench a Diamond From a Young Lady's Finger.

New York (Special). — A daring plot to rob the "easy" rich was revealed here following the capture of Charles Anderson after he had held up Miss Gertrude Becker at a pistol's point in the vestibule of her home and attempted to wrench a diamond ring from her finger.

A list of prospective victims including Mrs. Leslie-Carter-Payne and Mrs. Vanderbilt, was found in a notebook in the young thief's possession. After the name and address of the noted actress was the notation "Pretty easy, night."

While locked up in the Harlem Police Court prison Anderson talked with apparent pride, much as an enthusiastic young business man would discuss some legitimate enterprise, about his plans to enter the houses of rich residents of Manhattan and Brooklyn. He observed that the very rich of the city are the easiest to "touch."

"I have nothing to say about that notebook," said Anderson. "I think the names speak for themselves. You think I was after big people? Well, you're not far from wrong. The rich people are a cinch when it comes to this sort of work. They are easier than the middle class. The rich are careless.

"The man just in comfortable circumstances is more careful about guarding his valuables. It would be an easy thing to get into one of the Vanderbilt houses. I have looked them over, and if this hadn't happened I might have had a chance to try my theory. I have nothing to say about any gang. I did not rob Mme. Jacobi. I only went to her house to collect a bill for $75." And he chuckled a bit.

Anderson was held by Magistrate Walsh in $2,500 for further examination.

When Patrolman Mendlessohn took Anderson to police headquarters to be photographed it was found that, in spite of his youth—he is just past 25—he had recently been discharged from the Elmira Reformatory, after serving a term of more than a year for robbing Madame Josephine Jacobi, the opera singer. The police are of the impression that he is one of a gang of thieves of the rising generation which had outlined a series of robberies.

The circumstances surrounding the capture of Anderson were highly dramatic. Miss Becker, daughter of a stationer whose name appeared among the thief's list of "easy marks," was returning from the store at 1626 Madison Avenue to her home, at 26 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, at 6.30 o'clock, when she noticed that a good-looking fellow was following her. As she stepped into the vestibule of the house her follower. Anderson, poked the muzzle of a revolver in her face and said: "Give me that diamond ring, and don't make any noise about it."

Miss Becker screamed and attracted the attention of a maid descending the stairs. Anderson tried to take the ring from Miss Becker's finger, and, failing to do so, struck the young woman a blow in the face that rendered her unconscious.

Anderson fled east in One Hundred and Ninth Street, followed by the maid, who noticed that he was joined by a confederate at the corner. The confederate fled south in Madison Avenue, and Anderson continued eastward. As he approached the arch under the New York Central viaduct Patrolman Mendelssohn started after him.

Under the arch Anderson turned on Mendelssohn, aimer the revolver at the policeman's head and said: "If you come a step nearer I will shoot to kill."

Mendelssohn is not so easily frightened. He made a dash at the young man, and struck his arm before Anderson could pull the trigger. In another instant Anderson found his hands held tightly together by Mendelssohn's "bracelets."

Widespread Famine.

Moscow (By Cable).—Fifty prominent zemstvoists, representing 22 provinces, assembled at Moscow under the presidency of Prince Lvoff, primarily to discuss measures for famine relief through the zemstvo organization, but also serving the purpose of a political conference with the Octoberists and other moderates, who are chiefly represented in the organization. Dmitri Shipoff, president of the council of zemstvos, and several members of the late parliament are participating in this conference.

Brooded Over Bank Loss.

Chicago, (Special).—Johann Kindler, 18 years old, became violent and alarmed passengers in an Ashland Avenue car while brooding over the loss of $80, which he had deposited in the failed Milwaukee Avenue State Bank.

Shot His Wife.

Macon, Ga., (Special).—A special to the Telegraph from Albany, Ga., says: Howard Hayes, a middle-aged man, placed one hand over the eyes of his wife and with the other fired a bullet into her head. He then killed himself. Before the shooting occurred the woman's screams were heard by neighbors, but when they arrived she was dead and her husband dying. The cause of the tragedy is not known.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

The Supreme Court of New York affirmed the lower court's decision, denying application for a mandamus compelling the state superintendent of insurance to remove from the "administration ticket" for trustees of the Mutual Life Company the names of four members of the international policyholders' committee.

Judge Alton B. Parker made an attack on the growing demand for new legislation to meet the "hysterical clamor" of the day before the American Bar Association.

Vice President Fairbanks delivered an address on "One Country and One Flag" at the fiftieth anniversary of the first battle of the Civil War in Kansas.

Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society accepted the resignation of George J. Gould and Judge Herrick.

In New York two men were drowned when the Jersey Central ferryboat Red Bank crashed into the naphtha launch Hudson and splintered the little boat against the bulkheads of the Jersey City pier of the railroad. One of the men struggled for 10 minutes in the water, begging those on board the ferryboat to save his life. The other man sank from view soon after the collision.

C. E. Messenger, watchman for the American Bridge Works Company in Athens, Pa., was found dead with seven stab wounds in his body, one of them through the heart. The discharge of an Italian a few days ago was attributed to Messenger, and the man is said to have made threats to get even. The murder is laid at the door of the Black Hand Society.

Postmaster Busse, of Chicago, says if the National Union of Postal Clerks, which will affiliate with the Federation of Labor, works along the same lines as the Chicago unions there should be no objection to it.

One man was killed and several others seriously injured in a freight wreck on the New York Central Railroad at One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Park Avenue, New York.

William Maxwell, superintendent of the schools of New York City, has accepted membership in the Simplified Spelling Board.

The Southern Pacific Railway Company may use electricity to haul trains over steep grades.

The body of James F. Sloane, a pioneer merchant of Spokane, was found behind a pile of rocks in an alley near his home. Sidney Sloane, the 17-year-old son of the murdered man, was taken into custody by the police shortly after the body was discovered and broke down and confessed. He said he slew his father with an ax in the hope of getting $500 which he thought his father carried.

Maddened by jealousy, Martin Winterstein, a fireman on the steamship Colon, shot and instantly killed Mrs. Annie Larson and fatally wounder her companion, Mrs. Fannie Bruhn, in their room in Brooklyn.

At St. Paul, Minn., the plant of the American Can Company was destroyed by fire. The loss is $500,000. The Heinze Pickling Company's distributing warehouse also was destroyed. The loss is $30,000.

Foreign.

Protests have been made to the State Department at Washington by Americans whose property has been raided by revolutionists, and the attention of the Cuban government has been called to the matter.

Pedro Montt, the vice president of Chili, who was chosen president July 27 for the term of five years by the electoral delegates, was proclaimed president of Chili by the unanimous vote of Congress.

The Great Western Railway of England has opened a new short route to Ireland, which will save several hours in the transportation of American mails from Queenstown to London.

Santo Domingo revolutionists have met with serious losses, but at Monte Cristi, on the north coast, General Camacho is besieged by revolutionists.

Hostilities between the Turkish and the Bulgarian trops have been suspended pending investigation of the frontier dispute by a commission.

A general council of Armenians was opened at Erivan, Russia, to consider measures for ending the race war between the Armenians and Tartars.

King Alfonso of Spain has signed the modus vivendi with the United States.

Lady Campbell-Bannerman, wife of the British premier, died at Marienbad.

The Count Rodellec du Perzics accuses M. Alexander Gregor, of the Russian diplomatic service, of stealing a former French crown jewel from the Countess.

General Orloff, who put down the revolution in the Baltic provinces, has been chosen to drive the terrorists out of Warsaw.

Germans are selling their property and fleeing from the Baltic provinces fearing another uprising against Russia.

The offer of Russian crown lands to the peasants is regarded as too late to be conciliatory.

A well-dressed impostor has been posing in London as a member of the Harvard boat crew.

Turkish troops have occupied Persian territory, including 25 villages.

The legislature of Iceland has decided to invite 40 members of the Danish parliament to accompany the King of Denmark on his projected visit to Iceland in the summer of 1907.

Walter Wellman has decided not to attempt an expedition to the North Pole this fall, on account of defects in the mechanical equipment of his airship.

August Rosenburg, of Seattle, who was arrested as an anarchist in Berlin, has filed a claim in the courts for damages for false imprisonment.

REBELLION SPREADING LIKE WILDFIRE IN CUBA

The Government is Unable To Protect Property.

AMERICANS' LANDS BEING LOOTED.

Insurgents in Control of Towns in Santa Clara Province—Puerto Principe, in Which Americans Have Extensive Cattle Interests, the Only Province Not a Field of Insurrection.

REBELLION SPREADS.

The rebellion has spread to Santiago Province and the situation is graver than at any time since the trouble began.

Puerto Principe is now the only province peaceful. Americans have extensive cattle interests there.

To avoid complications growing out of the enlistment of foreigners, all foreign recruits have to sign an agreement that they only enlist to suppress the insurrection.

A portion of the machine gun corps has been sent to Pinar del Rio Province.

Another American plantation, the Mercedes estate, has been raided by revolutionists. The government is trying to protect such estates.

Eighteen men of a rebel body in retreating were drowned in the Sagua la Grande River.

Talk of American intervention is stronger than ever.

A semi-official newspaper in Havana is trying to stir up feeling against the United States.

Havana, (By Cable).—The situation is far darker now than at any previous time since the insurrection broke. News of an uprising in Santiago Province, while not yet published here, is spreading about the city and causing the greatest concern. When Mr. Sleeper, the American charge d'affaires here, was told the contents of a Santiago dispatch he endeavored to verify it through the State Department, but was told it was absolutely untrue. Subsequently the dispatch was verified from private and newspaper sources. The extent of the rising in Santiago is not known, but it is the opinion here that the worst calamity of all to the Palma government would be an insurrection in Eastern Cuba.

Cardenas, which hitherto has been considered a perfectly peaceful city, was the scene of desultory fighting between police and rural guards on the one side and roaming insurgents on the other.

The only province remaining perfectly peaceful is Puerto Principe. Americans having great cattle interests are apprehensive lest it, too, become the field of insurrectionary operations.

A correspondent at Cienfuegos telegraphed that there are 3,000 armed insurgents in that vicinity and that all the small towns in Santa Clara province are controlled by insurgents, who attack and loot trains and seize the property of foreigners as well as of Cubans.

Trinidad is surrunded by insurgents, and the government appears powerless to protect the property of Americans and other foreigners. Railway trains are held up at will and passengers searched. The Cuban Railway has declined to assume responsibility for the safety of passengers or freight.

Recruiting for the government forces is making good progress here. The government continues to make good headway wherever there is open fighting.

The troops in the western portion of Pinar del Rio province have not yet come up with Pino Guerra, and, according to a correspondent with the forces, there is no present likelihood of their doing so, as the troops might march for 10 years and all the while Guerra would still be just ahead of them in the hills. There are thousands of mountain trails with which the insurgents are familiar and which lead in all direction. If Guerra cared to harass the government the troops could be killed off by sharp shooters.

The government has no cavalry in Pinar del Rio, and the only real soldiers are the artillerymen, but as they are afoot they cannot cope with the well-mounted veterans on the insurgent side. Guerra does not want to fight. His scouts can always be seen at a distance along the government line of march. The correspondents report more looting by Guerra's men.

With a slow-to-calm public feeling a dispatch from the governor of Santa Clara province was given out at the palace, but its statements are not borne out by any other testimony.

Americans who come to the legation to ask for protection of their property are answered by an immediate call upon the government of Cuba, which promises to do the best it can for them. Charge d'Affaires Sleeper advises all such callers to file their complaints in the local courts and forward copies of the papers to the legation.

In a discussion the semiofficial organ of the administration, in an editorial, calls upon Cubans to lay down their arms and save the republic from the danger of intervention.

Cottages For Frisco Victims.

San Francisco, (Special). — The Relief Corporation has let a contract for the building of 2,000 two and three room cottages in the parks of the city. They are to be completed in 4, 8 and 12 weeks. The executive committee was authorized to enter into a similar contract for 2,000 additional houses, which will give the corporation 4,000 houses at the end of 12 weeks.

HIPPLE SUICIDE AND EMBEZZLER

Securities of Real Estate Trust Company Missing.

A CO-RECEIVER IS ASKED FOR.

Truth About the Death of the President of the Real Estate Trust Company Suppressed by the Coroner in the Interest of the Company.

Philadelphia, (Special).—Examination of the list of securities held by the the defunct Real Estate Trust Company developed the fact that Frank K. Hipple, president of the institution, who committed suicide, was an embezzler. The authority for this statement is George H. Earle, Jr., receiver for the trust company.

Mr. Earle declined to say what securities are missing, but he declared that Hipple had hypothecated $65,000 worth of the paper, securing $50,000 for the securities, which he never returned. Receiver Earle further declared that President Hipple embezzled the $5,000,000 he loaned to Adolf Segal, the promoter. These loans, Mr. Earle asserted, were personal transactions. "Although made in the name of the bank, the directors had no knowledge of them, consequently the money was stolen by Hipple," said Mr. Earle.

Another enterprise in which the dead president was financially interested was discovered, when it became known that he was one of the incorporators of Miss Wright's Select School, for ladies, at Bryn Mawr, the suburb in which Hipple had his summer residence. The other incorporators were his son, F. Wharton Hipple, and Miss Wright. The latter five years ago began teaching school at Bryn Mawr. She made the acquaintance of Mr. Hipple's daughter, now dead, and Mr. Hipple displayed a friendly interest in her. Last year Miss Wright purchased a large stone building at Bryn Mawr, at a cost, it is said, of $60,000, and established her select school.

Miss Wright said that Mr. Hipple visited the institution two or three times a week. His last visit was made, according to Miss Wright, on Thursday afternoon of last week, the day before he shot and killed himself.

Among the developments of the day was the application for the appointment of a coreceiver by interests claiming to represent 10,000 depositors.

There has all along been a suspicion that Hipple, who was found dead at his home in Bryn Mawr, Pa., committed suicide, and it was confirmed by Joseph N. King, coroner of Montgomery County. When he made the announcement Dr. Albert H. Read, the coroner's physician, was standing near, and he added:

"You can say that Mr. Hipple blew out his brains."

Since the death of Mr. Hipple the family physician and the coroner maintained that he died of cerebral hemorrhage while taking a bath. The coroner said:

"When I went to Bryn Mawr Friday to investigate the sudden death of Mr. Hipple I found that he was the president of a trust company, and when I discovered he had committed suicide I decided to suppress the fact for a few days in order to prevent a run on the trust company. I thought that if there was anything wrong in Mr. Hipple's transactions the directors would have a chance to make up whatever defects there were."

SUE THE PENNSYLVANIA.

More Than $500,000 Asked For Alleged Discrimination.

Philadelphia, (Special).—The first suits for damages for alleged discrimination and giving of rebates to favored coal corporations by railroad companies, following the recent investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, were filed in this city by nine retail coal dealers.

The damages asked aggregate more than $500,000, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the sole defendant in the concerted legal actions.

Officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company professed ignorance regarding the suits.

Conspiracy will be charged against the railroad company, and it will be stated that the dealers were discriminated against in the collection of demurrage charges.

FINANCIAL WORLD.

Hill has reduced grain rates to the far East.

Dick Brothers, who are generally well posted on Pennsylvania Railroad affairs, were buying Chesapeake & Ohio.

Canadian Pacific's net earnings in July increased $734,033, or more than 40 per cent.

Jim Keene was accused of making a bear drive at Reading. If he did he must have been sorry before the day was over as it rose more than 3 per cent.

A gas expert, who has been in Europe for six months, says: "The Philadelphia gas plant is the best in the world. It certainly has no equal in America."

The new rate law, says President Shipley, of the Atchison, will protect the small shipper. That is what it was intended to do.

The "Iron Age" says: "Pig iron prices have advanced from 50 cents to $1 a ton and variations in selling prices grow more noticeable. In steel-making pig iron some large buyers are chiefly concerned, and they are willing to let a shortage be a shortage. The market has calmed down. Heavy business in both sheets and tin plates is reported in the past week."

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

Secretary Wilson has informed the meat packers that labels must be placed upon all meat products that will not deceive the public.

President Roosevelt will soon appoint a major general and paymaster general for the Army.

The enlisted strength of the Army has been increased by the addition of 1,961 men.

The locks for the Panama Canal will be enlarged to measure 100 by 1,000 feet.

The principle of the open shop is to be applied to the postal service.

Bids were opened in the office of the chief clerk of the Navy Department for the remodeling of the present boathouse at the Annapolis Naval Academy into a gymnasium. The bidders were Suare & Triest Company, of New York, $147,800, and Noel Construction Company, of Baltimore, $133,300. The latter concern will get the contract.

The railroad and express companies asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to extend the time in which to put the new rate law into effect.

Secretary Wilson returned after a visit to the Western meat packing plants, whose sanitary conditions he reported to be much improved.

The Treasury Department announced the regular weekly purchase of silver bullion.

Secretary Shaw will leave Washington on September 7 for a tour of the South.

Major Flagler, United States Engineer Corps, who is now in Porto Rico, has issued an order that a tour be made of the island by members of the corps to examine conditions. He also ordered that the harbor of San Juan be dredged.

NEW TARIFF WITH SPAIN.

Concessions On Imports Are Made By Both Countries.

Washington, (Special).—The State Department made public a proclamation by President Roosevelt declaring and putting into effect on September 1 next the new agreement as to reciprocal tariff concessions between this government and Spain.

Under the agreement American goods are to pay duty according to Spain's second tariff schedule, the rate accorded favored nations, in return for American concessions in the way of tariff reductions on wines and other Spanish imports into the United States.

According to a dispatch to the State Department from Mr. Collier, the American minister at Madrid, the royal decree putting into effect the new tariff agreement was to be published in Spain Wednesday, and, he added, American goods in Spanish warehouses are to have the benefit of the favored-nation tariff treatment.

Engineer And Fireman Killed.

Little Falls, N. Y., (Special).—The boiler of freight locomotive No. 2433, of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, exploded just west of here, causing the death of Engineer Chris Wagner, of Albany, and Fireman Edward Hall, of Oneida. The locomotive was drawing a heavy east-bound freight when the explosion occurred. The boiler was thrown from the trucks high in the air, and landed on its end 100 feet away, blocking all four tracks of the road.

School Rod Supply Safe.

Chicago, (Special).—Organization of the National Hickory Association, the purpose of which is "the protecting, fostering and preserving of the present supply of hickory timber," was completed by the election of officers. H. B. Holroyd, of the United States Forestry Bureau, who addressed the meeting of delegates, declared that unless steps were taken to protect hickory trees the supply of this timber would be exhausted in this country within fifteen years.

3,600 In Hospitals.

Santiago, Chile (By Cable).—The ambulance stations and hospitals at Valparaiso are now caring for 3,600 persons who sustained injuries during the earthquakes or the fires which followed. Mme. von der Lund, wife of Col. von der Lund, the German instructor of the Chilean troops, died as a result of the injuries which she received during the earthquakes.

Buried Two As Husband.

Chicago (Special). — Mrs. Annie Kempler has twice buried bodies of men taken from the lake as her husband. She has collected his life insurance, $2000. Now, she has discovered him alive, so she says, and has appealed to the police to cause his arrest on a charge of abandonment. He is said to be living in Allegan, Mich.

Lake Steamer Wrecked.

West Selkirk, Man., (By Cable).—Word reached here that the steamer Princess, the largest passenger and freight boat on Lake Winnipeg, was wrecked at Georges Islands, Sunday night. Captain Howes and six members of the crew or passengers are known to have been drowned.

Chili Continues Shaking.

Valparaiso, Chili, (By Cable).—Fresh earthquake shocks have been felt at Taena and Arica and throughout that section of the country extending to the Peru frontier.

The terrified residents are leaving home. Hundreds have left their homes and are sleeping in the public squares, while others have taken to the open country outside the town. Slight shocks continue at lengthening intervals.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY'S PERIL

Russian Terrorists Are Preparing To Strike High.

JEWS ARE AGAIN THREATENED

Revolutionists Enlisting the Aid of Anarchists in Other Parts of Europe—Soldiers Take an Oath to Avenge Gen. Min's Death—May Attack at Night.

Geneva, Switzerland, (By Cable). —Active steps are being taken by Russian revolutionists to organize revolutionaries in all European centers for a concentrated attack upon the Czar and members of the Russian bureaucracy. All members of the imperial family, as well as bureaucratic supporters, are to be done away with, and the Russian terrorists are seeking help to carry out their plans from their friends in other countries.

M. Netlikoff, commander of the militant Russian revolutionists, has arrived here from St. Petersburg on the first visit of a tour of European centers of revolutionary activity to enlist support for the terrorist cause in Russia. He openly avowed the purpose of the revolutionists he represents to assassinate those who are opposing their plans for reforms in Russian. To a correspondent he made a statement, in which he said:

"We fully realize that pacific measures have failed. A new era of the revolution has begun. The attacks on Premier Stolypin and General Min are only the first of the series."

May Again Attack The Jews.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—It is feared that the next revolutionary attempt will be attended by another wholesale murder of Jews in Warsaw. This means that some revolutionary disturbances will be made the excuse for a massacre.

The gravest fears are entertained that the soldeirs of the Semenovsky Guard Regiment have planned to make a night sortie from their barracks to wreak vengeance on the inmates of the political prison.

There was a significant scene at the funeral repast on the occassion of the interment of General Min, the colonel of the regiment. Madame Min, was present, and the soldiers crowded around her, expressing their gratitude and their devotion to her and her husband's memory. A scene of hysterical excitement followed, which culminated in cries for vengeance.

The soldiers lifted up their hands and took an oath to avenge General Min's death. The battalion that is in barracks in St. Petersburg remains in a dangerous frame of mind and may be expected, any night, to attack one of the four political prisons in St. Petersburg and shoot down all the prisoners.

The custodians of the fortress-prison of St. Peter and St. Paul, of the Remand prison in Serge Street and of the prisons of Kreete and Litovski, which are occupied by revolutionary prisoners, have been warned.

Another Russian loan is to be made to enable the government to raise money for the relief of the famine sufferers in many provinces where there have been crop failures. An imperial ukase, issued, authorizes the Russian minister of finance to issue 4 per cent. rentes to the nominal value of £5,000,000 to raise money for famine relief.

Dispatches received here from Saratov state that the peasantry of the Volga provinces are talking of an uprising at an early date. Nothing, it is stated, will satisfy them but the distribution of all land. Agitators are swarming all over the provinces, and it is quite common to hear peasants singing the "Marseillaise" at the piers while awaiting the arrival of steamers.

To Burn Pauper Dead.

Washington, (Special). — Despite the unpopularity of municipal crematories in cities where they have been tried, the national capital is to have a place for burning the bodies of the pauper dead of the District of Columbia. Congress approved the project at the last session by authorizing an appropriation of $15,000 for the crematory. The District Commissioners are now having plans prepared for a suitable building and plant on the grounds of the Washington Asylum, and within a year's time the crematory will be in operation.

American Divines In London.

London, (By Cable).—Many American divines occupied leading pulpits in London Sunday, including Professor Garr, of Lincoln University; Rev. Reuben Thomas, of Boston; Rev. Dr. Whitman, of Philadelphia; Rev. T. S. Hamlin, of Washington; Rev. Hugh Johnston, of Baltimore, and Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Philadelphia.

Explosives Discovered.

Hamburg, (By Cable).—A search of the room occupied by a young Russian who was arrested here disclosed quantities of explosives, a number of revolvers and bills-of-lading for shipments of ammunition and explosives to Russian Baltic ports.

Leases Sibley's Old House.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The Government of Japan has just leased the white granite residence in E Street, opposite Franklin Park, to be used as a Japanese embassy. It is a large and commodious residence, built by Senator Sherman a short time before his death. For the past two or three years it has been leased to Representative Sibley, of Pennsylvania, whose hospitable entertainments all official Washington knows.

EVERYDAY FANCIES.

By Mrs. M. A. Kidder.

If the poor should cease from out our land,
And the needy be no more,
Then what would become of the open hand,
And the rich man's borrowed store?
Thought his wealth should reach to the azure sky,
The fields would all unfruitful lie,
For with lack of need, and no mouths to feed,
Man never would plant or sow the seed.

We never should list to the factory bell,
Or the engine's labored puff,
To the busy throngs that buy and sell,
If we mortals had enough.
The idle ships on a lazy tide,
With white sails folded would rock and ride;
With all self-fed and no lack of bread,
Trade would be gone and commerce dead.

If the rich should cease from out the land,
And the Master lead no more,
Then what would become of the working band
That look up for their modest store?
With no master hand the work to plan,
And no money to pass from man to man,
This world would be in its misery
As bad a world as one could see.

Then we'll be contented with our call,
And quarrel with fate no more;
For the rich and poor are brothers all,
From the king to the humble sower.
Let the world go on in the old time way,
With its sunshine bright, and its shadows gray;
With its needy hands, that the generous hands
May be ready to give as the case demands.

ROSAMOND'S CONQUEST.

BY EMMA GARRISON JONES.

"Rosamond!"

"Coming, mamma!" and the little girl ran in from the garden, her dimpled fingers all stained, and her wicker basket half filled with ripe strawberries.

"My love, I want you to run to the drugstore," said her mother, looking up from the handsome party dress she was trimming. "Poor papa's fever is coming on again, and he must have his medcine. Ask the druggist to refill this bottle, and——"

"Yes, mamma; give me the money."

Mrs. Trevor burst into tears.

"Rosamond," she said, "I haven't a cent in the wide world, and shall not have till this dress is finished, and I've worked so hard; but run, my love, and ask the druggist to send me the medicine, and tell him he shall have his money early to-morrow morning."

"Yes, mamma!" and away ran Rosamond, her senstive mouth quivering, her blue eyes full of tears.

"Poor mamma! poor mamma! I wish I could help her!" she murmured.

Meanwhile Mrs. Trevor sat at her sewing, but her tears often blinded her, and she arose every minute or two to cross the room and peep into her husband's chamber. He was dozing, his wan face flushed with rising fever—her dear, handsome husband, for whose love she had sacrificed so much.

She was the daughter and only child of a wealthy banker, this pale, sorrowing wife. When she reached her eighteenth birthday, her father called her into her library and told her that he had chosen her husband, at the same time displaying a handsome set of diamonds, which had come with Mr. Oglethorpe's proposal.

"Such fine diamonds they are! And, my dear, Mr. Oglethorpe comes of the best family in the State, and he is a millionaire as well.

"But, papa, I cannot marry Mr. Oglethorpe."

"Why not?"

"Because I don't love him."

"Stuff! You'll love him soon enough when you are once his wife. Not another word—you shall take him or no one. I shall see young Trevor and give him orders to cease visiting my house. You hear me, Edith?"

"Yes, papa, but if I don't obey?"

"Then I'll disown you, and you'll marry under my curse."

And when Edith, as many a fond, weak girl has done, yielded to her lover's persuasions and became his wife, her father kept his word. From the hour of her marriage she saw his face no more.

She was very happy with the man of her choice, and did not regret the step she had taken, although her estrangement from the father she loved caused her unceasing pain. At first they managed to live quite cozily, but soon Mr. Trevor, never strong, failed in health. Then a security debt came upon him and swept away his little all, and a couple of years after Rosamond's birth they were very poor indeed, and now there was another little one in the cradle.

For her children's sake Edith swallowed her pride and wrote her father a touching letter, begging him to forgive her and help her in her sore distress. The letter was returned to her unopened.

Then she set to work herself, taking in embroidery and plain sewing; but all her efforts could not keep the gaunt wolf from the door.

She sat at her work now, thinking over her troubles and waiting for Rosamond's return.

It was not long before the little creature came running in, but one glance at her grieved little face told her mother she had failed.

"Well, Rosie darling?" she said, gently.

"Oh, mamma, he wouldn't let me have it!" sobbed the child. "I told him about poor papa, and I begged him, but he said no—the money must come first."

"Well, love, it can't be helped," sighed her mother. "I canfinish the dress in an hour, and then we shall get the money. Go and fan poor papa now, and put a cold strawberry in his mouth when he wakes. Mamma must sew."

Rosamond obeyed, taking her place by her father's couch. She fanned him into a sound sleep, and then she went to the open window, and fell to dreaming.

The afternoon sunshine glittered on the little garden plot, with its tufts of pinks and heart's-ease, and its square bed of strawberries. Rosamond built her castles, and meanwhile her mother finished the party dress, and arose to take it home.

"Tage good care of papa, Rosie," she called, as she crossed the yard, "and watch baby."

"All right, mamma," answered Rosamond.

The summer afternoon droned away and with the twilight her mother returned. Rosamond had tidied up the sick room, and had made the tea a ready for her father's supper, beside rocking her baby brother when he awoke.

"Well, mamma," she cried, joyfully.

Her poor mother fell into a seat, and burst into sobs.

"Oh, Rosamond, the lady can't pay me till next week. There is no hope for us; poor papa must die!"

Rosamond only nodded her curly head, and a curious sparkle lit her eye.

"I'll do it," she whispered, under her breath.

Mr. Trevor had a bad night, and his wife got no sleep, consequently she did not rise early the next morning, but Rosamond was up with the dawn.

She put on her best dress, and her chip hat, and stole downstairs, with her little wicker basket in her hand. Then she ran into the garden, and gathered the largest of the strawberries. When she had filled her basket, she made a little nosegay of her heart's-ease, and another of pinks, and put them on top of the bright berries. Then she hung the little basket on her arm, and dropping on her knees upon the wet grass, she looked up at the opal sky and prayed.

"Oh, dear Lord, please help me to sell my berries, to buy my poor, sick papa some medicine." And never doubting in her sweet, child's faith, but God would hearken to her request, she bounded to her feet and ran off in the direction of the village.

Th early market was just opened, and a dozen or two countrywomen were ranging stalls and along the sidewalk, with their produce in green array before them. Little Rosamond looked about her for a minute, and then established herself in a corner, and stood there like a picture, her hat pushed back, her cheeks flushed, her golden curls in a tumble.

"Who'll buy my ripe strawberries?"

At last a gentleman paused, attracted by the sweet, bird-like voice.

"Please, sir, would you buy my berries?"

"Baskets and all, and yourself in the bargain."

"Not myself, but the basket, sir, and the posies, and only fifty cents."

The gentleman drew out his purse.

"I can't find it in my heart to refuse such a mite of a market-woman as you are," he said, kindly. "Here's a dollar. Now tell me how it comes to pass that such a baby as you are at this occupation?"

Rosamond received the dollar with dancing eyes.

"Oh, sir, how good you are! Thank you a hundred times. Oh! my poor papa can have his medicine now. You see, sir, he's very sick, my poor papa is, and mamma hasn't one cent, and the druggist wouldn't let us have the medicine, and mamma couldn't get the money for the pretty dress she made; and, oh! how she did cry—and—and——"

"And, you came here to sell your berries?"

"Yes, sir, that's it, and mamma doesn't know what I have done. Oh, but won't she be glad when she sees this!"

She closed her pink fingers on the crisp bill, and handed her little basket to the gentleman. He took it, and then stood looking down at her with a curious, wistful gaze. Something in the frank, clear, young eyes stirred his heart, and made his lips quiver.

"I must run home now. Good-by, sir; I shall never forget you."

Rosamond held out her chubby hand. He clasped it and held it close.

"You'll tell me your name first, won't you, little woman?"

"Rosamond Trevor, sir."

"What?"

The child eyed his working face in amazement.

"And your mother's name?"

"Edith Trevor, sir."

"Gracious heavens!"

He was silent a minute; but when the child sought to release her hand he only held it the closer.

"Rosamond," he said, presently, in a faltering voice, "did you ever hear of your grandfather?"

"My Grandfather Everleigh?" Oh, yes, indeed, sir! Mamma tells me about him, but I never saw him. He's a rich man, and—and—well, I don't think he cares for us because we are poor!"

"Rosamond, I am your grandfather!"

The child looked at him with incredulous eyes; then all at once she began to clap her hands.

"And you will go home with me and see poor mamma—you will, you will!" she cried.

"Yes," replied the gentleman, in a hoarse voice. "Come along; my carrige is not far off."

They drove up the green lane to the cottage just as the sun was rising. Rosamond's mother was in the garden looking about with much concern for her little girl.

"Here I am, mamma," shouted Rosie, putting forth her golden head. "I ran away to market to sell strawberries; and, oh, mamma, I've got a whole dollar, and I've brought Grandfather Everleigh home with me!"

The meeting between father and daughter was a happy one, and all the past was forgotten and forgiven in the joy of the present. Under the treatment of a good physician, and the restorative power of a contented mind, Mr. Trevor soon regained his health; and Edith's father, to make amends for his former harshness, took him into the firm of which he was the head, and insisted that they should all live together in his mansion, where little Rosie is now his pet and almost constant companion.—New York Weekly.

FRANCE AND THE SAHARA.

Meharistes Slowly Winning the Desert.

France is constantly giving proofs of her mastery over the Sahara. She has won it by her new methods of desert travel, which were adopted only three years ago and proved from the first successful. Her meharistes travel wherever they are sent. At irregular but frequent intevals they raise their flags over some new territory and attach it to one of their organized districts. The meharistes are small troops of camel cavalry mounted on animals specially trained for fast travel, so that they may go lightly laden. They depend on the oases to replenish supplies. Their latest journey is one of the most notable of their achievements. Starting from Timbuctoo they marched north and northwest about 350 miles to Taudeni, arriving there May 8. Captain Cauvin and his men camped in the town for eight days. The natives had never seen a white man before. Their fathers saw one specimen seventy-eight years ago, when Rene Calle crossed the desert. Lenz was in that neighborhood about twenty-five years ago, but passed aroun dthe place because he did not dare to enter it. Captain Cauvin attached Taudeni to the Government of Timbuktu, and his party returned to the Niger. They had met no opposition, but were much fatigued by the heat and the hardships of a desert march nearly as long as the distance between New York and Chicago.

Isolated and miserable as Taudeni is, the place has long been one of the most notable in the Sahara. It occupies a depression only about four hundred feet above sea level. The waters come near the surface here, and many wells are possible. This has made the settlement the converging point for all the caravan routes between Morocco and Timbuctoo. It is the centre of the largest salt industry in Africa. Here are apparently inexhaustible beds of pure rock salt, which the natives hew out in blocks about three feet long, weighing seventy pounds. Four of these make a camel load. The salt is taken to Timbuctoo and distributed throughout the whole Western Soudan. It is sold to the Timbuctoo merchants for a pittance, but increases in value with every day's journey of their camels to the south. Taudeni is described by the people of Timbuctoo as one of the most wretched of desert settlements. The natives are of mixed Arab and Negro blood. They have had no government. Every man is a law unto himself. Often the miners suffer from lack of food, as they are dependent on imports for supplies of all kinds except water and salt. They exact a camel from every caravan replenishing its water skins at their wells, and the animals thus acquired are kept as a food resource. It was because Lenz could not spare a camel that he replenished his water supply at Wady Tell, outside the settlement, and went on without seeing a native. Salt mining is the only industry. The heat is so intense that at times the miners are compelled to quit work and take refuge in caves. Lenz found abundant evidence that this region, some time or other, gave support to people of a culture differing from that of the present inhabitants. He found the ruins of ancient walls, objects of ornament, tools and other articles such as are no longer in use. He learned that many of these relics are scattered over this part of the desert, and specimens of finely worked and polished stone have been carried as curiosities to other Saharan towns. The French expedition may throw more light on this region.

The population of the United States is estimated to be eighty-five millions, and only twenty-nine millions are connected with any church—Catholic or Protestat.

LIFE'S LITTLE PLEASANTRIES

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT POEM.

He wanted a city beautiful,
A city that should be fair;
A city where smoke should never roll
In billows upon the air.
He wanted a city where art should be,
A city of splendid halls,
Where culture's touch should appear upon
The battlements and walls.

He called for a city beautiful;
He shouted it day by day;
He wanted a city where noise was not,
Where the spirit of art should sway.
He wanted a city that should be fair,
Where filth might never be seen
And forgot, in spite of the zeal he had,
To keep his back yard clean.
—The Chautauquan.

MARRIED LIFE.

Mrs. Knicker—So she has settled down to prosaic realities?

Mrs. Bocker—Yes, she has found it is harder to get a jewel of a cook than a solitaire.—New York Sun.

DEFINED.

Knicker—What is the political situation?

Bocker—You need a rubber wagon to see which is the band wagon.—New York Sun.

EXPLAINED.

She—Why Dick chose her I can't understand. She's not a nice girl.

He—No, but her father is an ice man.—Boston Transcript.

THE WRONG TIME.

"Did your husband ever bet on a winning horse?"

"Oh, yes," answered young Mrs Torkins; "all the horses Charley bets on win at some time or another."—Washington Star.

SUPERFLOUS.

Mrs. Knicker—Does your husband ever complain if his buttons are missing?

Mrs. Bocker—No; he has to fasten so many of mine that he wouldn't have time for his own, anyway.—New York Sun.

THE PASSION FOR THE THEATRE

Uncle Hiram—Noo York has an acting mayor.

Aunt Maria—For the land sakes, who'll go on the stage next?—New York Sun.

CROSSING THE BRIDGE.

"And," he supplemented after the proposal, "we shall have love in a cottage."

"Yes," she agreed, "and when we want to quarrel we'll move to our town house."—Brooklyn Life.

STILL THINKING.

"I thought you were thinking seriously about getting married."

"I was."

"Then why didn't you you?"

"That's why."—Cleveland Leader.

EASY TO IMPROVE.

Fisherman (beginner). "Don't you think, Peter, I've improved a great deal since I began?"

Peter (anxious to pay a compliment). "You have, sorr. But, sure, it was aisy for you to improve, sorr!"—Punch.

COMPARATIVE EXPENSE.

Frugal Relative (as the other's valet retires). "Alfred, doesn't it cost a good deal to keep a man?"

Prominent Clubman. "Oh, yes, but not half as much as it does to raise a boy."—Chicago Tribune.

HOW IT STRUCK HIM.

Mrs. Suburbs (with paper)—"I see that the site of the Garden of Eden has at last been located."

Mr. Suburbs—"Yes? When will the sale of lots take place and what's the fare from the City Hall?—Puck.

HER KIND HEART.

Mistress—Was Mr. Spooner annoyed not to find me at home when he called this afternoon?

Maid—He seemed so, miss. But I made it all right. I told him that it was really true, this time.—Cleveland Leader.

FOOD.

"But food value. Has your compound a food value?"

"Certainly. Don't I tell you it can be cooked in less than one minute and eaten in less than another?"—Puck.

A VERY BAD HABIT.

"Has he any bad habits?"

"Only one."

"Which is?"

"That of boasting that he has no bad habits."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A CORRECTION.

"I thought you told me that man was in the wholesale business?"

"No, I said hole-sale. He is a manufacturer of peek-a-boo waists.—Baltimore American.

The Family Koh-i-Noor.

It is quite the thing among fashionable folk this summer, when a caller comes, to take her out and proudly show her the large piece of ice in the refrigerator.—Somerville Journal.

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WISE WORDS.

Ethics alone is a good ark for dry weather.

They who make light of truth get no light from truth.

Man wants but little here below cost.—Atlanta Journal.

No greater legacy can any man leave than that of a good life.

If you are afraid of being sincere you are likely to be but shifty.

When the reformer begins to be a boss, he is lost.—Atlanta Journal.

The great secret of success in life is to be ready when your opportunity comes.

Faith is not thought, but substance. It partakes of the foundation on which it rests.

Why express an opinion when you can send it by freight for less?—New York Press.

The moment should be improved; if suffered to pass away it may never return.—Washington.

A pig doesn't feel that there is plenty of food unless there is enough to lie down in.—Tampa Globe.

A summer philosopher has discovered that temper is largely a matter of temperature.—Atlanta Constitution.

In proportion as nations get more corrupt, more disgrace will attach to poverty, and more respect to wealth.—Colton.

Let us be generous of our dignity, as well as of our money. Greatness, once and forever, has done with opinion.—Emerson.

A wise man will desire no more than he can get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully and leave contentedly.—Bacon.

Nothing is worth the entire devotion and enthusiasm of a man's soul that does not in some way lift him above the temporal and assure him of the eternal.

There are no fractions in the mathematics of right and wrong. A thing is not truth until it is the whole truth. What seems half a truth is a whole lie.

Keeping a Secret.

A few years ago the President decided to appoint Mr. Wynne, now Consul-General at London, to be First Assistant Postmaster-General.

"How will we keep this from the newspapers?" was asked by some of the President's advisers.

"I think that the best way would be to take the newspaper correspondents into our confidence," said the President.

This was done, and the secret was carefully guarded for a month, although known all that time by fifty or more Washington correspondents.—Louisville Post.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1906.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

DEMOCRATIC CO. COMMITTEE--1906.

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" 2nd W., Jacob Sa re
" 3rd W., E. G. Jones
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Millheim, Pierce Musser
Milesburg, Edward Grove
South Philipsburg, Joseph Gates
Unionville, P. J. McDonnel, Fr min
State College, D. G. Meek
Benner, N. P., John F. Grove, Bellefon
" S. P., John Grove, Bellefon
Boggs, N. P., Ira Confer, Yarnell
" E. P., J. C. Barnhart, Roland
" W. P., Seymore Conner, Milesburg
Burnside, William Hipple, Pine Glen
College, D. A. Grove, State College R. F. D
Curtin, R. A. Foorman, Romola
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" W. P., G. Edward Miller, Millheim
Patton, T. M. Huey, Waddle
Penn, Al. Auman, Coburn
Potter, N. P., George H. Emerick, Centre Hall
" S. P., F. A. Carson, Potters Mills
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" E. P., Fred Wilkinson, Munson Station
" S. P., Henry G. Danneker, Retort
Snow Shoe, E. P., Lawrence Redding, Snow Shoe
" W. P., James Culver, Moshannon
Spring, N. P., Wm. Carson, Bellefonte
" S. P., John Mulfinger, Pleasant Gap
" W. P., D. J. Kelley, Bellefonte
Taylor, P. A. Hoover, Port Matilda
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Walker, E. P., Solomon Peck, Nittany
" M. P., Wm. Minnich, Hublersburg
" W. P., John Cole, Zion
Worth, J. A. Williams, Port Matilda

H. S. TAYLOR, Chairman

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor ;
LEWIS EMERY, JR.
For Lieutenant Governor :
JEREMIAH S. BLACK.
For Auditor General :
WILLIAM T. CREASY.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs :
JOHN J. GREEN.

DEMOCRATIC COUNNY TICKET.

For Assembly :
JOHN NOLL,
of Bellefonte.
For Jury Commissioner :
ADAM HAZEL,
of Spring Township.

Aaronsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Homan and Mr. Lukens, of Altoona, were the guests of Luther Wert for a few days.

Olie Glenn and family returned to their home in Pittsburg, after having spent a few weeks with Mrs. Glenn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Keener.

C. A. Weaver and family, of Coburn, spent the Sabbath with Mrs. Effie Weaver. Wilmer Stover, of this place, conveyed them back and forth in his automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Shoop, of Penn Hall, visited Merchant Detwiler and James Roush a few days last week.

W. C. Mingle and sister, Miss Nellie, have gone to Potters Mills to teach school. Miss Ruth Swabb also left for Tusseyville where she is teaching. These young people will be greatly missed here, and the best wishes of the community go with them.

Thomas Weaver, who is employed at Vintondale, spent a few days with his mother at this place.

Miss Kathryn Smull visited her brother-in-law at State College a few days last week.

Master Blaine Bitner visited his aunt Alice Bright a few days.

James Swabb has gone to Pittsburg, after a few weeks' stay with his mother.

Mrs. Wm. Guisewite and daughter Mae spent a few days with friends in Yeagertown.

Mrs. Vera Beaver Aurand, of Milroy, is the guest of her uncle, A. S. Stover, on North 2nd street.

B. W. Wyle and family spent the Sabbath at the home of John Wert, near Wolfs Store.

Merchant Mensch and wife spent the greater part of last week with friends near Mifflinburg.

Letter to D. A. Boozer.

Centre Hall, Pa.

Dear Sir: There's twice as much horse in one horse—it may be a mare—as there is in two or three other horses together.

So with paints too. If a painter can do your job with 10 gallons of Devoe for $50 ; it'll take 12, 15 or 20 of other paints ; and the cost of a job is about $5 a gallon, whatever the paint may be.

There are paints adulterated three-quarters—only one quart of paint in a gallon—he's got to paint four gallons of rubbish to get one gallon of paint. The worst horse you've got is as good as that paint, and he'll go as far.

The less-gallons paint is the paint, as the most-horse is the horse.

Yours truly,
F. W. DEVOE & CO.,
5 New York.

Kreamer & Son sell our paint.

Picnic Entertainments.

"Slaters' Comedians," who come direct from Cincinnati, Ohio, to entertain in the Auditorium on Grange Park during the Encampment and Fair, will give the people of this county an opportunity to see and hear the best that can be produced. The company consists of twelve persons, all skilled actresses and actors. Watch for the posters.

Lutheran Appointments.

Rev. James Boal, D. D., will preach in the Lutheran church, Centre Hall, Sunday at 10 a. m. ; Tusseyville, 2.30 p. m. Rev. W. H. Schuyler, Ph. D., will fill the evening appointment at Spring Mills.

J. M. REARICK, Pastor.

In Camp.

The Centre Reporter will have one or more tents, on the north side of the main avenue, during the Encampment and Fair. You are invited to call for pleasure, accommodation or business.

Laundry goes out Wednesday morning of next week.

Saturday a week the Encampment and Fair opens. Are you ready ?

Merchant W. H. Meyer is relaying the stone walk in front of his dwelling, and making other improvements.

Dr J. M. Brockerhoff purchased the Cameron Burnside farm, on the Jacksonville road, near Bellefonte, tenanted by J. S Carson.

Misses Esther M. McClellan, Marion M. Burchfield and Verna E. Frantz, of Tusseyville, visited at the home of C. E. McClellan, in Millheim.

The Bradford county Democratic convention indorsed the cry of the Pomona Grange of that county that the state appropriation for the public schools be increased to $15,000,000.

The farm near Farmers Mills, occupied for many years by James A. McClintic, deceased, will be offered for sale September 29, by the trustees, Messrs. Hugh and A. F. McClintic See advertisement in this issue

Judge Ellis L. Orvis is one of the directors of the Pittsburg and Erie telephone Company which was recently granted a charter. The company purposes building a line to connect Erie, Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

Miss Irene Catherman, of Williamsport, and William H. Howard, of Reading, were married recently. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Catherman, and lived in Centre Hall when her father was station agent at this place.

George W. Condo, of Jeannette, is here to enjoy his annual vacation, Mrs. Condo and children having been at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Durst, for some few weeks. Mr. Condo is employed by the Madison Supply Company, with whom he has been ever since leaving Centre Hall.

It is a shame how reckless pleasure seekers drive their horses through Centre Hall. Many horses are driven at a rapid gait up the steep grade at the foot of the mountain without the least apparent concern for the poor brutes. If the average resident in Centre Hall had a bit in the mouths of these drivers, there would be frequent jars.

Messrs. Frank Emerson and William Meiss, of Buffalo, New York, were pleasant callers Wednesday morning. The young men are out on a pleasure tour, and are taking numerous views through Penns Valley to be used in an illustrated lecture. Mr. Meiss is a nephew of Merchant George R. Meiss, of Colyer, with whom a portion of their time was spent.

Linden Hall.

Mrs. T. C. Heims, of Osceola, is visiting her mother, Mrs. D. C. Hess.

Mrs. Salome Linkart returned to her home in Coleridge, Nebraska, after spending the summer with relatives in Centre county.

Samuel Brooks, of Bellefonte, is visiting his brother's family here.

Miss Edna Krumrine opened school at Rock Hill Monday with twenty-five pupils.

Miss Mary Potter is having an addition built to her barn.

Among those from here who attended the Williams Grove picnic last week were : Matthew Goheen, Earl Gingrich, John Ross, Jr., Daniel Colyer, David Bohn and J. H. Ross.

Miss Bertha Campbell, who was one of a party attending camp meeting at Ocean Grove last week, stopped over Sunday with Miss Mary Homan, on her way home.

Mrs. C. D. Motz and sister, Miss Mabelle Wolfe, spent Sunday with their grandmother, Mrs. Mollie Miller. Mrs. Motz returned to her home at Woodward Monday, while Miss Wolfe went on to Bellefonte where she will visit friends.

Miss Grace Carper is home from Bellefonte where she learned dressmaking, and is now ready to do fine sewing of all kinds for those who have work for her to do.

John Swabb, of Erie, is making his annual visit to his father's hospitable home. He is accompanied by his little grandson.

Mr. and Mrs, Beezer, Joe Gross and wife were entertained at the home of Wm. Brooks over Sunday.

GORDON FLAYS BOSSES

Former Judge Arraigned Machine In Notification Speech.

REVIEWS POLITICAL CRIMES

Declares Machine Has Not Been Whipped Into Abdication, But Only Frightened, and Decisive Blow Must Be Struck.

Former Judge James Gay Gordon, of Philadelphia, delivered the notification speech for the Democratic party to Lewis Emery, Jr., at the Pittsburg meeting. He said:

"We live in momentous times. Some of the profoundest problems of social life are in process of solution. Questions vitally affecting the well-being of the people and that a little more than a year ago were scarcely discernible above the political horizon are now being debated at every crossroads store, on every platform and in the columns of every newspaper.

"Within the last twelvemonth a flood of light has been let in upon the methods and morals of the influences that control the capital of the country and the markets for the necessaries of life.

"State and municipal governments have been laid bare in all the hideousness of corrupt deformity. The nation has staggered appalled at revelations of financial dishonesty, corporate oppression and governmental crimes that the boldest critics of our institutions had never suggested.

"Shame has covered this people as with a garment and we have bowed our heads in humiliation at the hissing derision of the nations.

"But the light of inquisition that revealed the disease disclosed also the cause of the malady. Every abuse, every oppression, every crime was found to be linked to a corrupt political machine that protected, if it did not engender it.

"No matter how remote the iniquities seemed on their surface from political connection, yet investigation showed that they ultimately rested on party bosses and party machines for support and protection.

Abandoned Wharves a Landmark.

"No locality and no political party had a monopoly of the infamy. From the turbid waters of the Missouri to the abandoned wharves of the Delaware—from Kansas to New York—from St. Louis to Philadelphia—the same unvarying lesson was taught:

"That public plunder has no politics and the corruptions of our financial and political institutions are united as by an umbilical cord with our party bosses and machines.

"Some may dispute the statement that the tariff is the mother of trusts, but in the light of recent revelations none will deny the proposition that the political boss is their godfather.

"It was with these revelations and this lesson before it that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania assembled in state convention last June.

"It had seen, moreover, what a free people will do when once thoroughly aroused to a sense of wrong and betrayal.

"It had seen the aggressive, ardent and impartial district attorney of St. Louis, Folk, elected to the governorship of Missouri in spite of the Democratic machine, whose crimes he had unearthed and punished.

"It had seen another district attorney, ostracised by his party for his fearless administration of justice, appeal to the people as an independent candidate and carry the great metropolis of the nation over all factions and bosses.

"It had seen likewise, at the same election, the Tamany candidate for mayor barely escape defeat by methods of dubious honesty and legality.

"Above all, it had seen in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, the Gibraltar of corrupt boss government, an outraged Republican constituency that had voted for Roosevelt the year before by half a million majority, defeat its party state machine by nearly a hundred thousand.

Honest Citizens Redeemed City.

"In Philadelphia a fusion of honest citizens of all parties redeemed that city from a rapacious political organization, the most powerful, all-controlling and debased in the annals of municipal government.

"The Democratic party when it assembled in convention last June was, therefore, confronted by an extraordinary condition of public affairs and a delicate and difficult problem.

"A great national party with a continued history of more than a hundred years, it would have been natural had it looked upon the disruption of its great political rival as an opportunity for a party advantage.

"There were those in the counsels of the party who sincerely entertained this view of political and public duty. They supported their advice by illustrations and arguments that were difficult to confute and that, in normal times, would have been prevailing.

"But these are not normal times and a new issue is before the people of Pennsylvania, and new duties have devolved upon parties. The new issue is the destruction of the boss-governed political machines that have brought shame upon the nation and woes innumerable upon the people.

"The hope of the future lies first in the emancipation of parties from the thraldom of boss-controlled organizations. Reform will follow only when parties become responsive to the will of their voters.

"In Pennsylvania, more than any other state, this issue is emphasized. A protesting body of independent and patriotic Republicans emphasized it when, under the name of Lincoln Republicans, they placed a ticket of their own in the field in opposition to the Machine Republican nominees.

"This body of protesting Republicans, integrity arrayed itself upon a platform of principles that represent the urgent reforms earnestly demanded by honest men of all parties.

"Thus stood the Republican voters of Pennsylvania when the Democratic convention met. The old, unregenerate, guilty and convicted Machine, with its cohorts of disciplined dependents on the one side, and on the other the enthusiastic, ardent, honest but unorganized independent Republicans, seeking to save heir party from the continued rule of the despot and their state from the continued shame of the spoiler.

"In this emergency what did the Democracy do? Rising to the highest duties of patriotism, putting behind it the promptings of selfishness, recognizing a common cause in the struggle for political freedom, it proclaimed a truce to partisanship and turned its united organization over to a common leadership in the war of emancipation from Machine serfdom.

"By this act of renunciation the Democracy established at once its sincerity and its greatness. The oldest party in the nation and destined probably to endure for many generations to come, it nevertheless has not hesitated for the accomplishment of a great immediate public good to fall behind the leadership of the youngest of all parties.

"Placing, therefore, at the head of its ticket the nominee of the Lincoln party for the office of chief executive of the state, the Democrats gave him three colleagues of highest character and eminent fitness to do battle at his side.

"By the command of the Democratic state convention, it devolves upon me to give those candidates formal notification of their nomination. This I do by announcing that you, Louis Emery, Jr., Republican, are the Democratic nominee for governor, and you, Jeremiah S. Black, Democrat, are its nominee for lieutenant governor, and you William T. Creasy, Democrat, its nominee for auditor general, and you, John J. Green, Democrat, are its nominee for secretary of internal affairs.

"The Democracy is fulfilling its mission when it refuses to strive for a partisan victory that would fasten chains on honorable foes. Democrats must stand for liberty first and always. Partisanship will be a helpful manifestation of public spirit when it ceases to be an asset by which the boss maintains his power.

"Political bosses are never partisans. They preach partisanship to their followers, but themselves practice the most miscellaneous libertinage. They are professed monogamists, but practical Mormons. The politics of a boss and a corporation are the same. An irresistible affinity for the party in power and an inveterate hostility to unrepresented minorities.

Marriage Licenses.

John P. Kottcant, York.
Bessie B. Glenn, State College.
Carl Luthenberg, Snow Shoe.
Mary Etters, Snow Shoe.
Franklin S. Long, Elwood, Ill.
Addie R. Wagner, Tusseyville.
Ammon M. Breon, Penn twp.
Hattie T. Deabler, Penn twp.
Alfred L. Albright, Spring Mills.
Bertha M. Tressler, State College.
John H. Fike, Bellefonte.
Myrtle E. Stover, Axemann.
Milson Davis, Snow Shoe.
Flora Little, Snow Shoe.
Edward A. Gross, Bellefonte.
Elizabeth H. Ickhoff, Bellefonte.
Herbert Auman, Bellefonte.
Viola E. Jones, Bellefonte.

Senatorial Conference Thursday.

The Democratic Senatorial conferees will meet at Tyrone today (Thursday), Tuesday's meeting having been postponed to this time. The candidates are Hon. W. C. Heinle, of Centre, and George M. Dimeling, of Clearfield.

Pure Candies.

We now have candies guaranteed to stand the pure food laws of this state.

H. F. ROSSMAN,
Spring Mills, Pa.

LOCALS.

Please, Mr. Jack Frost, stay away.

Visiting cards printed at this office

From present indications the potato crop will not be a large one.

Progress Grange will hold a festival Saturday night of the opening of the Grange Encampment and Fair.

Miss Roxanna Brisbin will start for Hartford, Conn., the latter part of this week. Before going to that place, she instituted a Rebekah Lodge, at State College.

Because the Reporter called attention to a series of thefts in Centre Hall, a certain individual is said to have threatened to bring a suit for libel. If any one acknowledges that he stole Dr. Allison's chickens, chickens from the roost of Rev. D. Gress, ducks from Isaac Smith, lard from Samuel Gross, and committed a hundred and one other thefts, for the good of the community and not with the intention of committing a wrong, the editor might offer an apology, and might induce the persons mentioned to do the same.

DEATHS.

WILLIAM H. BROUSE.

William H. Brouse, a well-known citizen of Pine Grove Mills, died at his home in that place Saturday morning after an extended illness from paralysis. The deceased was born at the Branch about seventy-five years ago. All his life was spent in agricultural pursuits. About three years ago he retired from active work and has since lived quietly in Pine Grove Mills. He was a member of the Reformed church and was well known for his sociability and pleasant manners.

He is survived by his wife and the following children : Rev. C. Y. Brouse, of Mt. Union ; W. H. Brouse, of Boalsburg ; Mrs. Ross Grove, of Scotia ; and Mrs. Daniel Decker, of Altoona.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

William Campbell, one of the well-known residents of Milesburg, died quite suddenly. Heart disease was given as the immediate cause of death.

He was fifty-eight years of age and had lived in Milesburg most all his life. For a number of years he was mail agent on the Bald Eagle Valley railroad and later worked for the New York Central, but the past few years he had lived a retired life. He is survived by his wife and one son, Edward, of New York city.

JACOB BOTTORF.

The death of Jacob Bottorf removes one of Centre county's well-known and respected citizens. Death occurred at his home at Lemont, Wednesday afternoon of last week. His age was seventy-three years, less a few days. Mr. Bottorf was a farmer by occupation, and was a resident of College township for many years. He is survived by a widow and several children.

MRS. ISRAEL VONADA.

Mrs. Israel Vonada, an aged woman, was found dead in her bed at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Rachau, at Farmers Mills, Saturday morning, a week. She was aged seventy-three years, six months and twenty days. Funeral services were held Tuesday morning conducted by Rev. M. J. Snyder and interment was made at Yearick's church in Brush Valley.

MRS. MARY BUFFINGTON.

Mrs. Mary Buffington, relict of Isaac Buffington, died at the home of Adam Jordan, in Penn township, of diseases incident to old age. Her age was eighty years. Funeral services were held Saturday forenoon and interment was made in the Heckman cemetery.

Simon Ruble Dead.

The readers of the Reporter, especially the older ones, will recall Simon Ruble, who about twenty years ago went west, locating first at Iola, Kansas, and about eighteen months ago at Caney, Montgomery county, Kansas. His death occurred on 26th ultimo, his age being some sixty years.

Mr. Ruble suffered a paralytic stroke a few years ago, and since then began to gradually waste away. The deceased is survived by several children and a widow, who before marriage was Miss Ellen Lee, sister of Dr. George Lee, of this place. William Ruble, of Jeanette, a brother, and Mrs. Maggie Love, of Oklahoma, a sister, also survive.

Notice to Farmers.

The undersigned wish to give notice to farmers that they have purchased a new, up-to-date hay baler, and that they are ready to accommodate parties having hay to bale at any time, and at reasonable prices.

Also a modern steam threshing outfit, having the latest improved attachments for handling straw, etc.

DETROW & HOMAN,
Centre Hall, Pa.

Timothy Seed.

Farmers wishing choice timothy seed are requested to consult J. H. and S. E. Weber, at Centre Hall and Oak Hall, who have now on hand western, recleaned seed—the bestt timothy seed on the market.

LOCALS.

Dentist W. A. Alexander advertises in this issue. Read it over.

Best, bright, tin fruit cans, home made, at Andy Ressman's, Centre Hall.

Are you getting that little exhibit ready for the Encampment and Fair ? Remember you get a cash prize this year for each meritorious article.

Messrs. R. L. Emerick, of Smullton, and A. E Rupp, of Boalsburg, are attending the State School of Forestry, at Mt. Alto. After graduating they will be able to secure good positions under the state.

Your home paper comes to you as an old friend and neighbor, telling you all the home news while the large city daily enters your house as a stranger. A local newspaper is absolutely necessary for local news.

The Lincoln-Democratic and Republican candidates will be at the Encampment and Fair. The Lincoln-Democrats will be here Wednesday ; the Republicans Thursday. The Eagles will also be in parade Wednesday forenoon.

Claude K. Stahl came home from Altoona last week, remaining only over Sunday. He is one of the many clerks employed at the Pennsylvania railroad shops, and devotes his spare time in assisting a friend engaged in the grocery business. Recently he had the misfortune to injure one of the leaders along the neck, and consequently the enforced vacation.

The roads in Potter township are said to be in a worse condition today than they have been in fifteen years. The succession of heavy rains during the past six weeks have brought about this condition. The Millheim pike is also showing lack of attention. The road in question is one of the problems for the ruralite to crack, and under present road laws the landowner must foot the bills.

Not only chickens are gobbled up by the sneak thief but ducks also. This is attested to by Isaac Smith, who was relieved of four fine ducks the other night. Another theft was committed at the home of Samuel Gross. In this case the sneak thief entered his cellar and removed about half the contents of a can of lard and took it with him. The can might have been identified, but who could prove ownership of hog's lard ? The local talent is cute, you know.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE—There will be sold at public sale, on the premises, the farm in Gregg township, Centre county, Pa., lately occupied by James A. McClintic, now deceased, as the property of Felix McClintic, deceased, located about one mile west of Farmers Mills,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1906,

at one o'clock p. m., the farm containing

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIVE ACRES,

TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES OF THIS FARM ARE COVERED WITH GOOD TIMBER

mostly white oak.

The buildings are all in good condition ; good water at barn and house, plenty of good fruit. This farm has been owned by the McClintics for fifty years, always taken good care of, and is in good condition. It is now offered to the public for the first time, and will be sold at the above place and time, rain or shine.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

HUGH McCLINTIC,
A. F. McCLINTIC,
Trustees.

MARE AND COLT FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale a mare with colt by her side. Call and look them over.

JOHN A. SLACK,
Potters Mills, Pa.

GRAIN MARKET.

Rye	55	Wheat	82
Barley	45	Oats	35
		Corn	50

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Lard	09	Butter	18
Potatoes	50	Eggs	16

DR. WILLIS A. ALEXANDER

...Dentist...

WITH

DR. HUGH S. ALEXANDER

POTTERS MILLS, PA.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Hay Press for Sale

The undersigned offer for sale an

ELI STEEL HAY PRESS

in first class condition. It is a steam power press and will be sold at a sacrifice. Inquire at Boalsburg or Centre Hall.

J. H. & S. E. Weber

33rd . . .
Encampment and Exhibition
of the
Patrons of Husbandry
of Central Penn'a
Grange Park, Centre Hall, Pa.
September 15 to 21, Inclusive

Encampment opens September 15
Exhibition opens Monday, Sept. 17

The largest and best fair in Central Pennsylvania, by farmers and for farmers. Twenty-eight acres devoted to camping and exhibition purposes. Ample tent accommodations for all desiring to camp.

A large display of farm stock and poultry, farm implements, fruits, cereals, and every production of farm and garden.

The Penn'a State College will make a large display of the work of the College and State Experiment Station.

ADMISSION FREE.

George Dale
J. S. Dauberman
Geo. Gingrich
G. L. Goodhart

LEONARD RHONE,
Chairman

MISTER FARMER!

Will You Help Make the Exhibit of Agriculture and Horticulture at the Grange Fair a Success?

Mister Farmer, whether a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry or not, will you help make the exhibit of Agriculture and Horticulture at the Encampment and Exhibition a success? Will you be willing to show the people in Centre county that you are alive to your personal interests? Will you be one of the tillers of the soil willing to make a small sacrifice in order that you as a class will be recognized as being progressive? If so, make preparations to bring to the camp the choice of the product of the garden, the vineyard, the field.

The exhibit last year was the most complete and extensive ever made in Centre county, and there is no reason why even that exhibit cannot be excelled. You have the goods, all you need to do is to bring them to camp and place them on exhibition.

The Encampment and Fair is conducted by farmers, there are no salaried officers, neither are there dividends declared. No admission is charged, consequently the premiums paid are small, yet not a single meritorious article will be placed on exhibition that will not draw its premium of five cents in cash, and this to be paid when the products are delivered.

Besides this premium, State Master Hill has offered a premium of $10 in Grange National Bank money, for the best exhibit made by any Grange in the county.

Organize 'Phone Company.

At a meeting of the Northampton County Pomona Grange held at Bellfast, last Saturday, a farmers' telephone company was organized. The plan adopted by the Centre County Grange was presented by the editor of the Centre Reporter, and with a few unimportant changes was adopted by the Northampton County Grange. The directors of the Central Company are holding under advisement whether they will at once establish their own exchanges, or connect their several rural lines with one or the other telephone companies now doing business in that county.

The Northampton County Pomona Grange is made up of many well-to-do farmers to whom the building of telephone lines is not a difficult proposition from a financial standpoint. The county is thickly populated and girded by many trolley lines, all farm buildings are in the best of repair and the soil tilled by large-hearted Grangers yields bountifully.

Dentistry.

I will be located for a time at Potters Mills, in the office of Dr. H. S. Alexander. All work pertaining to dentistry in all its branches will be executed in the most scientific and satisfactory manner. Special attention given to crown, bridge work and artificial plates.

Absolutely painless extraction of teeth by our new method of anasthesia, vitalized air, by the use of which we can remove any number of teeth at one sitting without pain or slightest danger to the patient, even to those in advanced years no matter how nervous. There are no disagreeable after effects of any kind. Administration of vitalized air, extraction of any number of teeth and recovery in less than five minutes. Also injection of gums used for painless extraction.

Examination and estimates free.

DR. WILLIS A. ALEXANDER,
3t Registered dentist.

LOCALS.

Curtin township has been divided into two voting districts.

Mrs. Alfred Reiber and children, of Johnstown, are visiting relatives in the valley.

The meeting of the Republican Senatorial conferees has been postponed on account of the death of H. C. Quigley's father-in-law. The meeting was to have been held in Philipsburg, Tuesday.

This paper is anxious each week to issue a spicy and interesting local page. If each of the subscribers would hand in one news item, what a newsy paper could be issued. Try it for a few weeks and mark the change.

A. F. McClintic, of Milroy, was in town Wednesday. He is corducting a wholesale butchering establishment in Lewistown, and doing splendid business. He is one of the trustees who offer for sale the McClintic farm, in Gregg township.

There are too many boys and girls in the country and city, more in the latter than in the former, who are prone to look upon work as beneath them. There are thousands of them on the threshold of maturity who retain the same views and habits which found encouragement in their earlier years. What becomes of this class of people? Some of them awaken and after a desperate struggle overcome the habit and learn to work, to save, and to prepare for the inevitable rainy day. Many of them, however, drift and drift until they become acceptable recruits in the hobo army. Then they speedily reach the conclusion that things are mighty unequal in this world; that the advantages are all with the rich, and that a poor man has no show.

EMERY'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

Continued from page 8.

escape its merited doom. Even the Pennsylvania railroad's mileage rate revision is an evidence of the corporate devil's fear of the wrath to come. It is an old trick. Quay practiced it when in a tight place and fearful of popular wrath. He solemnly and positively pledged himself to give ballot reform. Did we get it? To bring about pure and free elections. Did we get them? To purge the legislature of lobbyists. Did he do it? To give us civil service reform. Did we get it? No! Even the badly scared extraordinary session of 1906 killed a civil service bill championed by Mr. Creasy, my colleague on the ticket, because the passing of that bill would mean the loss of one of the chief assets of the corruptionists, the means of bribing voters with promise of office and the use of office for barter and sale.

At every turn, from Simon Cameron's burglary of public office down to the present day, the state and the public have been the victims of political corruption and corporate greed.

Recent revelations show conditions in the Pennsylvania railroad calculated to open the eyes of the blind. The Pennsylvania official who failed to get his share of the bribe money or stock distributed by coal companies for special favors, appears to have been an exception.

While your state Machine is controlled by corporations, while your legislature is controlled by your machine, and its committees are organized in the interests of the corporations, it is no wonder that Labor's demands go unheeded; it is no wonder that the farmers' interests are ignored and their petitions refused; it is no wonder that taxation is unequal or that trolleys are refused the right to carry freight and express, or that adequate provision for the construction of public highways is not made, or that an enormous surplus is piled up in the treasury, to be used secretly for private enterprises and to finance corporation schemes. The wonder is that intelligent men have so long permitted these conditions to exist, and that they have year after year continued the Machine in power.

No fair-minded man has objection to wealth honestly acquired and legitimately used. Big corporations are necessary and even inevitable, in this age; but the corporation in politics must go. The corporation must be brought under the law, and this can be done only through an administration and a legislature not in partnership with the offenders.

The bead-roll of iniquity is 40 years long, and they ask us to extend it by continuing the Gang in power. This Gang, under the leadership of Penrose, induced all but a few of the Pennsylvania delegation in congress to agree to antagonize President Roosevelt's plan to put a stop to railroad rate discrimination; it compelled its tools in the legislature of 1905 to rescind the resolution endorsing the president's policy, and it bossed the late Republican state convention, and compelled it not only to name a dictated ticket, but to elect as state chairman Penrose's private secretary, who had formerly been private secretary to Quay, and who was and is part and parcel of the discredited Machine.

Reform should be entrusted to the true friends of reform. Following the example of our revolutionary fathers, the people of the state of Pennsylvania are in revolt against tyranny and wrong, and they have made their declaration of independence.

Declaration of Independence.

When in the course of political events it becomes necessary for a people to sever the bonds which have united them to a tyrannical oligarchy, and declare themselves free and independent, it is fitting that they set forth the reason for their action. We, therefore, the people of Pennsylvania, declare ourselves free of allegiance to the Gang organization for the following reasons:

They have denied us government the powers of which have been derived from the consent of the people, and they have ruled in defiance of just popular sentiment.

Experience has shown that, with all mankind, the people of Pennsylvania have been more disposed to suffer while evils were sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the source of their wrongs; but when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same corrupt object, has evinced a design to reduce the people under an absolute despotism of boss rule, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such yoke and provide safeguards for their future security.

The history of the Cameron, Quay and Penrose dynasty is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, among which appears no solitary fact to contradict the uniform iniquity of its direct object to establish a corrupt oligarchy in the state. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid public. They have refused their assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary to the public good; they have forbidden their legislative tools to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, and they have refused to enforce laws already passed.

They have refused to pass laws for the accommodation of the people, unless the people would relinquish some right to representation, as was shown when the iron, coal and oil producers of the state sought release from intolerable conditions through the passage of just laws.

They have denied us appropriations for hospitals and other public charities unless in return they received support for their rotten legislation.

They have called the legislature together in extraordinary session, at great expense and under duress of fear of popular wrath, to undo in part the villainous legislation which they had passed in defiance of public protest.

They have punished honest legislators repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness their usurpation of the rights of the people.

They have refused for a long time, in violation of their oaths, and in defiance of the constitution, to re-district the state.

They have refused to comply with the mandate of the constitution which declares that the general assembly shall (not may but shall) enforce the provisions of the 17th article against rebates and discrimination.

They have refused to permit honest men to be chosen for office and have caused others to be elected.

They have obstructed the administration of justice by protecting evil-doers, by packing juries and by adjourning cases from court to court for the purpose of fatiguing the people into acquiescence in the miscarriage of justice.

They have influenced officers of the law to be lax in the discharge of their duties; by control of nominating conventions, and by exercise of the appointive power they have made judges dependent upon their will.

They have erected a multitude of new offices in order to provide places for their henchmen and eat out the substance of the people. They have used the power of the state to prevent the imprisonment of convicted felons.

They have driven public officials to ruin and suicide by forcing them to rob the people for the use of the Gang.

They have combined to subject us to the jurisdiction of lawless corporations and to the hardships and oppression of corporate rule.

They have ignored our most valuable laws and established in lawlessness an arbitrary government by boss.

They have made a mockery of representative government and arrogated to themselves the power to legislate for us in all classes whatsoever.

They have broken up our peaceful assemblies, invaded our conventions with an army of toughs and overridden a constitutional right of peaceable assembly for lawful purposes.

They have incited domestic riots and refused us legal redress.

They have imposed taxation without our consent and have refused to equalize the imposts of internal revenue.

They have changed proposed legislation so as to render it harmless to themselves and their creatures.

They have plundered our state, looted our cities, and robbed the people of their rights.

They have made the state treasury a personal and political asset of the Machine, and have used the state funds to promote private ends.

They have perverted the functions of government from subserving the public weal to fostering the interests of individuals.

They have established themselves in headquarters at the state capital, and with an audacity scarcely paralleled in the history of popular government they have arbitrarily dictated legislation and have slated state, county and judicial nominations sometimes years in advance.

They have established an electoral system whereby in almost open market men have been bought and sold, and they have fought every honest attempt to prohibit or restrain this execrable commerce in the honor of the voter.

To these crimes against the liberties of the people they have added the baseness of hypocrisy.

At every stage of the oppressions we have petitioned for redress, and our repeated petitions have been answered by repeated injuries.

A machine whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the representative of an honest political party.

Nor have we, as independent freemen, Republicans and Democrats, been wanting in the spirit to warn them from time to time of the wrath which our accumulating wrongs would bring upon them.

We have reminded them of our circumstances and conditions as the victims of an infamous conspiracy between political corruption and corporate greed. We have warned them against the attempt of their legislature to inflict unwarrantable injuries; and we now appeal to the native integrity of a common people to disavow the usurpation of this infamous oligarchy, that by a free election we may establish the people in power. All honest men will acquiesce in the necessity for the assertion of popular rights and renunciation of all allegiance and subjection to a base organization which masquerades under the name of a great and honored party.

They have been deaf to the voice of justice; they have profaned the halls if legislation; they have debauched the elections, they have stuffed the ballot boxes and prostituted honorable office to the most degraded service, and they are at this very time trying to re-establish themselves in power under cover of a stolen cloak of respectability.

A manly spirit bids us forever renounce the enemies of society and forever hold them in the deepest detestation. All political connections which may heretofore have subsisted between honest people and the government of corrupt pretenders are hereby dissolved.

We, therefore, citizens of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in common cause united, do, by the authority of the people of the state, solemnly publish and declare that Pennsylvania is by right and ought to be free and independent of Machine and corporate rule, and we do hereby sever all connection with it, and we declare that allegiance thereto is totally dissolved.

As free and independent people, we shall exercise our political rights; and for the support of this declaration we mutually pledge ourselves, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

Red Corn Wanted.

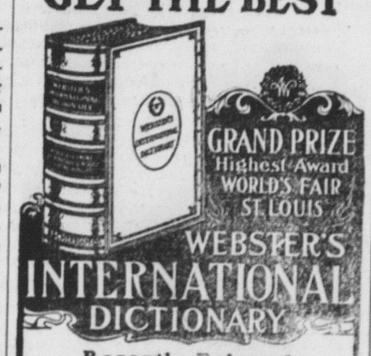
Fifteen to twenty bushels of red corn, this year's crop, will be purchased by the undersigned.

L. RHONE,
Ch. Grange Encampment,
Centre Hall, Pa.

Timothy Seed.

Messrs. Foreman and Smith, grain and coal dealers, have on hand choice timothy seed which is offered for sale at reasonable prices. Call and examine the quality of this seed before purchasing your fall supply.

GET THE BEST



Recently Enlarged
WITH
25,000 New Words
New Gazetteer of the World
with more than 25,000 titles, based on the latest census returns.
New Biographical Dictionary
containing the names of over 10,000 noted persons, date of birth, death, etc.

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2380 Quarto Pages
New Plates. 5000 Illustrations. Rich Bindings.
Needed in Every Home

Also Webster's Collegiate Dictionary
1116 Pages. 1400 Illustrations.
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FREE, "Dictionary Wrinkles." Illustrated pamphlets.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.,
Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Jas. A. McClintic, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW F. McCLINTIC, Executor,
Clement Dale, Atty., No. 25 West Market St.,
Bellefonte, Pa. Lewistown, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Durst, late of Centre Hall boro., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. W. B. MINGLE, Administrator, c. t. a.
August 16, 1906. Centre Hall, Pa.

...The Index...
Bellefonte, Pa.

The
FOOT BALL
Season
Is with us once again. We have our usual big line of the Spalding Foot Ball Goods. We have Foot Balls, Shin Guards, Head Harness, Inflaters, Bladders and 1906 Guides.

The cost is small. Fit out your boy to enjoy this manly, American sport.

...The Index...

PENNSYLVANIA... RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect May 27, 1906

Trains Leave Centre Hall

FOR MONTANDON and intermediate stations, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Wilkesbarre, Scranton and Williamsport: 7.04 a. m., 2.35 p. m. week-days.

FOR ELMIRA and intermediate stations, 2.35 p. m. week days.

FOR BELLEFONTE, Tyrone, and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m., 3.36 p. m. week days.

FOR ALTOONA and Pittsburg, 3.36 p. m. week-days.

FOR LOCK HAVEN and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m. week days.

W. W. ATTERBURY,
General Manager
J. R. WOOD,
Passenger Traffic Manager
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent

Just received a fine line of Shirts, price
50 cents

A fine line of Four-in-hand Ties, at
25 cents

KREAMER & SON, Centre Hall, Pa.

SPECIAL FARMERS TELEPHONE CO.

The convenience of the city added to the delights of the country. The farmer and market in touch. Information from nearest railway station available. Doctor always within speedy call with . . . .
FARMERS' TELEPHONE SERVICE

PENNSYLVANIA TELEPHONE CO
Contract Dept., Bellefonte, Pa.

TO THE NEW BEGINNERS . . . .

We will save you money if you buy anything of us from A COOK STOVE to A PIANO, or that in the Furniture Line. Give us a trial.

Smith Bros., Spring Mills, Pa.

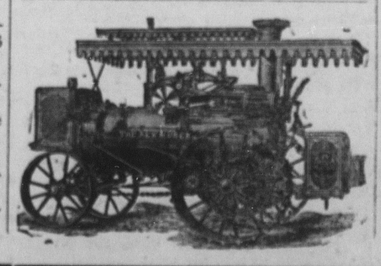
A New Line of Shoes
FOR SPRING
Freed Bros. Plow Shoes
Kangaroo Calf
Congress
The W. L. Douglass Dress Shoe for Men and Boys
ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES
F. E. WIELAND, Linden Hall

To the Farmers:

We are prepared to do Threshing and Hay Baling. Our outfit is the most complete and modern machines made.

WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE

W. D. Strunk & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.
Also agents for the Huber Manufacturing Co., Harrisburg, Pa.



BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Week Days.

EASTWARD.				WESTWARD		
6	4	2	STATIONS.	1	3	5
PM.	P. M	AM	Ar. Lv.	AM	AM	PM
6 30	12 50	8 50	....Bellefonte....	6 30	10 15	3 00
6 10	12 40	8 40	....Coleville....	6 35	10 20	3 07
6 07	12 37	8 37	....Morris....	6 38	10 23	3 12
6 03	12 35	8 35	....Stevens....	6 43	10 27	3 17
6 00	12 31	8 31	....Hunters....	6 46	10 30	3 21
5 55	12 28	8 28	....Fillmore....	6 50	10 34	3 26
5 50	12 24	8 24	....Briarly....	6 55	10 40	3 32
5 45	12 20	8 20	....Waddles....	7 00	10 45	3 35
5 27	12 07	8 07	....Krumrine....	7 12	10 57	3 50
5 20	12 00	8 00	...State College..	7 25	11 10	4 05
4 30		7 45	....Struble....	7 27		4 10
4 25		7 40	....Bloomsdorf...	7 31		4 15
4 20		7 35	Pine Grove Cro	7 35		4 20

WANTED: By Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary $20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Spare time valuable. Write at once for full particulars and enclose self-addressed envelope.

SUPERINTENDENT, 132 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
o. May 17.

Why not advertise in the Reporter?

Before that cough turns into a serious throat or lung trouble, stop it with
Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds
It has proved its real value during 75 years.
Ask your druggist for it.

Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds
For 75 years the favorite family medicine for throat and lungs.

Orchard and Garden

FARM NOTES.

A very practical farmer, who had taken a four years course at an agricultural colege, asserts that what he learned about feeding stock was alone worth the time and money spent upon his agricultural education.

Power enough to do all the farm work is blowing over your heads, rushing between the river banks, and shining down from overhead. When nature has been once broken to harness, the farmer will have little to do but hold the reins.

Prof. Henry of the Wisconsin Experiment Station thinks the quality of milk as to flavor or taste is directly affected by the food, but that food does not influence the richness or poorness of the milk. We think the experience of most dairymen will support the professor's views.

Be easy with the growing colt and the growing boy. They can be made to do a full day's hard, exhausting work for awhile, but it doesn't pay. Overstrained boys make stunted, round shouldered, listless, stupid men. Don't do it, even if the work does crowd a little in the busy season.

Farmers' boys who are smart and have a taste for science will get a better education at the agricultural college than they would anywhere else.

In buying a farm get good land, even if you cannot afford more than ten acres. The soil must be rich to return much profit, and it is cheaper to buy the richness with the land than to buy it afterwards and then spread it on. Some land, too, is too thin and leachy, or so stiff and sour, that no amount of manure will make it really first class.

Largest crops do not always pay best. There is money in quality, and more, comparatively, when the market is overstocked.

While you grade up the herd, grade up the care you give it, too.

A little farm held clear is not so impossible as a big farm half paid for, but it is a great deal safer.

When the farmer loses interest in the farm he is liable to begin paying intrest on a mortgage soon after.

A farmer says he has found a way to prevent horses crib biting while they are in the barn. He takes a smooth wire and stretches it about four inches above the manger, and it does the work all right.

Eggs for hatching should be of natural shape. Misshapen eggs are not good for hatching. They are not of the natural form on account of some derangement of the egg organs, generally the result of the fowl being too fat.

Soft or thin shaped eggs are caused by a lack of shell forming material. To supply this need, for every twenty-five or thirty hens give once or twice a week a tablespoonful of lime mixed with the food.

HOW A KANSAN CURES ALFALFA

An interesting method of curing alfalfa hay is that used by Hon. J. W. Berry of Jewell, Kan. According to Prof. Ten Eyck of the Kansas Agricultural College, Mr. Berry's plan is to cut alfalfa as soon as the dew is off in the morning, rake it green and haul it in the same day that it is cut, the only precaution being that there be no moisture on the hay other than that contained in the green stems and leaves. He stores the hay in large corn cribs, the bottoms of which are elevated several feet above the ground with more or less open spaces, and the sides of the cribs are also open. The cribs are large enough to store a single cutting of alfalfa from eleven acres of ground and only cover the bottom of the cribs to a depth of four or five feet. The hay is spread over the whole crib bottom in an even layer and not tramped but left light and loose as it is thrown in. The second cutting of alfalfa is placed above the first, and the third above the second, until the crib is full to the top. For three seasons now Mr. Berry has put up the hay from this field in the manner described above and each winter he has baled the hay and sold it at an average of $2 per ton above the market price of good alfalfa hay. The hay stored and cured in this way has been greener in color and of better quality than alfalfa put up by the usual methods.

Our experiment stations have not given us as much information on hay curing as they should. There are several methods of hay making and each is adapted to certain conditions. The problem in the humid regions is a knotty one. Alfalfa hays been put up too green in Texas and the reputation of it has suffered accordingly.

COOL THE MILK PROMPTLY.

Milk as it is drawn from the cow contains a large number of substances of a volatile nature, which depend largely upon the variety, of feed she has been eating; for a number of foods give a characteristic, and in some cases disagreeable, odor and taste. In addition to these, there is the characteristic animal odor itself dependent upon the cow, in some cass very strong and objectionable. All these are volatile, and if the surface of the milk can be increased and brought in contact with the air, these substances volatilize or pass off readily, and leave a pure tasting and smelling milk. This condition can be brought about by aerating the milk over a special apparatus with which is conjoined the power of cooling.

This cooling is particularly advantageous, for the temperature of fresh milk is one in which lactic acid bacilli are active, and the milk will thus more quickly turn sour, or at least have a greater acidity than that allowable. By cooling the milk the devolpment of these bacilli is checked, and if the milk can be kept at a low temperature until delivery very little acidity will be present, and practically sweet milk will be delivered. So far, at least, as children are concerned, this is most important.—American Cultivator.

FEEDING CORN FODDER.

Although corn fodder is not considered a complete food, nor equal to hay, yet it can be made to materially assist in carrying the stock over the winter by good management. On some farms the practice is to stack the fodder and straw and give the stock free access to it, but there are better methods for utilizing it. Every ounce of corn fodder or straw that is fed, especially when properly prepared, is a saving in hay.

Some may object to feeding such poor stuff, on the ground that it contains but little nutrition, but if grain or ground food (which is concenrated) be used in connection with it, the bulky food will answer for the purpose of distension and also furnish more or less nutriment. As long as the animals do not dislike the fodder and they gain flesh, one need have no fear in regard to feeding it. The manure, too, will be better than when the material is to be trampled or slowly rotted. By passing such material through the animal the digestive organs assist to reduce it and render it fine and every farmer knows that the finer the condition of the manure the better it is.—Agricultural Epitomist.

PURE-BRED CATTLE.

It is generally asserted that less than two per cent. of the cattle in the Unitd States are the offspring of registered or pure-bred sires, and dams. The statistics on this point seem to indicate about 1 1-2 per cent. As there are about 17,000,000 cows in the country, that percentage would indicate about 255,000 pure-bred cows in the milk line in the country. This is a very small showing, of course, but it means that a start has been made. The indications at present point to a considerable increase in the near future in the number of pure-bred dairy animals. The breeders are doing good work. The farmers are the men responsibl for the 97 1-2 to 98 per cent. of scrub, native common and poor grade average cows in the country. More attention should be given by dairy farmers to the pure breeds of dairy cows, as cows of these breeds produce the best milk at the lowest cost.—New York Farmer.

HOW TO BREED POTATOES.

Stock breeders apply natural laws in reproducing superior stock. To raise superior potatoes the same natural laws must be applied. Begin now and breed up your potato stock.

Select for seed not the largest or the smallest, but those smooth, firm and finely shaped. Cut them from end to end, not across grain, as that cuts the sinew of the seed potato, and smaller potatoes always result when seed potatoes are cut any way, as is usually done.

Then let them lay for a few hours in the sunshine until a thin film forms over the cut surface. Then they are ready to plant. Plant them cut side down, if possible. They will grow if planted the other way, but it takes the sprout longer to come up from the under side of the cut seed potato. Make other conditions right, and keep this work up year after year and a wonderfu crop of superior potatoes will be the reward.—The

DUST BATH FOR POULTRY.

Whatever the material used may be, it should always be dry and fine. Dirt is excellent, but the habit of placing dirt in a box for the hens without sifting it, or removing the small stones and gravel, is not a good one. The dirt should be so fine that it will fly in every direction. When the hen dusts herself it is not for the purpose of wallowing in it, but to throw the dust over her body; hence if the material used is not dry and fine it will be of little service to th hens. Ashes are often used, but there is a difference between those produced from wood and those from coal. They should be sifted fine, and either kind may be used in dry weather. Should a wet spell come on, avoid those from wood, as the contact with water renders them injurious to the skin.—The Epitomist.

PRESERVING EGGS.

Silicate of soda, commonly called "water glass" weighs about ten pounds to the gallon, is a syrupy looking liquid and costs us, in gallon lots, seven cents per pound, at Nashville, although some correspondents state that they buy it for fifty cents a gallon. We use one part of the water, so that one gallon of water glass makes ten gallons of solution ready for use and this quantity is enough to preserve about fifty dozen eggs. Clean stone jars are placed in a cool cellar, are partly filled with the solution and strictly fresh eggs are put in from day to day as they are gathered, adding more of the solution from time to time until the jar is full. We put no doubtful eggs in; they must be absolutely fresh when packed.—E. J. Atkinson, West Nashville, Tenn.

Does Capital Punishment Tend To Diminish Capital Crime?

By Thomas Speed Mosby.

THE death penalty, as a feature of the penal code, is undergoing a process of evolution which, judging from existing tendencies and those which have characterized the world's jurisprudence during the past fifty years, must result in its complete extinction. It now exists in forty States of the American Union.

In the investigation of this subject, the writer caused inquiries to be addressed to the attorney-generals of these forty States, asking their opinion as to whether capital punishment tended to diminish capital crime.

Eighteen of the forty declined to express an opinion. Only sixteen of the attorney-generals of States which inflict the death penalty declared themselves as clearly of the opinion that capital punishment does tend to diminish capital crime. Two of the forty were positive in their conviction that the death penalty does not tend to diminish capital crimes, and stated their opinion that the death penalty should be abolished, while four of the forty gave qualified answers.

In five States of Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Rhode Island and Wisconsin, where capital punishment does not exist, the attorney-generals have noted no increase in capital crime since the abolition of the death penalty, and generally express themselves as satisfied with the conditions existing in their respective States. In Michigan, Wisconsin, and Rhode Island capital punishment was abolished over fifty years ago, and has not since been re-enacted. Though nominally prescribed by law in Kansas, the death penalty can be executed in that State only upon the Governor's warrant, and the Kansas Governors have persistently declined to issue a death warrant, the condemned persons, meanwhile, remaining in prison. In five other States where the death penalty exists the trial juries have power to commute it to life imprisonment.

The right of the State to take the life of a citizen has always been and doubtless must remain an academic question, although, conceding the soundness of the doctrine of "consent of the governed" as the ultimate basis of governmental authority, it must be admitted that one cannot be morally held to a contract whereby he consents that another may take his life. In our civil jurisprudence no man can give another the right to do him bodily injury. Such contracts are always void as against public policy. But the case against capital punishment is made when it is shown simply that it is unnecessary. It is coming to be understood that the majority of human beings do not refrain from the commission of capital crimes merely through fear of being hanged. Every person who commits a capital crime knows that, in States maintaining capital punishment, the death penalty is affixed to that crime. From a personal study of more than two thousand cases I am convinced that most crimes are committed by persons who either (1) expect to escape all punishment, or (2) who, upon the spur of the moment, are regardless of all punishment, or (3) who are governed by cosmic, social or individual factors which render the prospect of punishment inoperative as a deterrent agency at the time of the commission of the crime.—Harper's Weekly.

Why Socialism Fails.

By Tom Watson.

NO matter how much there may be in the Tomorrow of Socialism, in its Today, when it shall be inaugurated as a system, all things must be owned collectively, and that means that the high and low come to a common level; the good and the bad start even; the idle and the industrious share and share alike; the illiterate and the learned, the capable and the incompetent, the fool and the wise man, the virgin and the troll, the negro and the white, all come to the Universal Brotherhood pot, and ladle out an equal porringerful of pottage.

In the name of Heaven! What a sordid, sickening dead-level! What an enforced equalizing of all men and all women, in a world where God never made two grains of sand, two leaves of the forest, two birds of the air, two fish of the sea, two beasts of the field, exactly equal.

Only in a political sense can any one even dream of two men being equal, for our eyes, our common-sense tell us that such a thing as equality in strength, capacity, character, or in the elements and achievements of manhood has no existence among men.

Socialism proceeds upon the idea that equality is there, or can be put there; and the effort to prove that the idea is correct has been made time and again and again. It was not only among the Ancients, but it has been tried in modern times, and it was tried by the colonists who first settled in North America.

Failure, dismal failure, has been the result of every experiment. Why? Because Human Nature is radically, eternally different from what the Socialist assumes it to be.

If all were equal, and all were good, Socialism would be unnecessary, even from the standpoint of the Socialist.

Give us absolute equality and universal goodness, and we don't need anything but a little time to reach an equal distribution of wealth and an era of Peace on Earth and Good Will to Men.—Watson's Magazine.

Strength in Sorrow.

By Lillie Hamilton French.

WE would not have to strive so for courage if what we vaguely call "things" were more evenly distributed among us, for no one's lot would then seem to him an evil one. If we were all hump-backed, or lame, or blind; if every husband were unfaithful and every child a cross; if we were all poor and no man had more than another; if nobody's son died in his early strength, and nobody was loved while we sat neglected—then who of us would know what sorrows and afflictions were? We would take each of them for granted, as a Chinaman takes his yellow skin and an Indian his red one.

It is because we see our estate differing from that of our fellows that we are tempted to comparisons, and it is in the making of these comparisons that a sense of our sorrows, like the knowledge of our afflictions, is first born. How would we have known that we were poor, unless we had seen some one else who was richer? or that our son was unsuccessful unless the son of somebody else were making a great mark in the world? Would our little children be unhappy with only one dress, had they not seen other children with two?

It comes to this: When we begin to make comparisons we begin to suffer. This may seem to be a hard saying, but it is a true one.—Harper's Bazar.

"Ask the Missus."

John Burns, the English radical and reformer and a prominent member of King Edward's Cabinet, was, during an election meeting, interrogated by a sturdy voter who wanted to know just what John Burns, the Cabinet Minister, at high pay did with the enormous increase of wages over the workman's modest wage. The new Cabinet officer was equal to the occasion.

"How do you spend it, John?" roared the elector.

"Ask the missus," said the honest, self-reliant John, and the crowd roared out its applause. No room there for the microbe of divorce to get foot hold; no focus for the stegmlya of distrust and incompatibility.

"'Ask the missus" is a whole library of martial wisdom. If a man's wife knows where his money goes, it is, in one thousand, minus one case, spent for the best interests of the household. The man that can look his brother squarely in the face and say, "Ask the missus," is no spendrift, no bogus high-roller, no gambler, no cheat. "Ask the missus," and her happy, hopeful, trustful, contented face will be answer enough of the faith she holds in the man who trusts and loves her.

"Ask the missus" would put divorce lawyers out of business. "Ask the missus," would wipe divorce-giving South Dakota off the map. "Ask the missus" would keep the worth less foreign nobleman off the American grass. "Ask the missus" would build homes such only as the founders of the nation knew.

Men of America, take the cue from John Burns. Make it possible to say to every inquirer as to where the money goes, "Ask the missus."—Louisville Herald.

Origin Of "Blackmail."

An authority on the derivation of words says that "blackmail" as used by Coke and Blackstone had an innocent significance meaning simply rent paid in labor or produce instead of in money, rent paid in "white money" (silver) being known as "white mail." The word "mail," meaning rent, comes from the Anglo Saxon "mael," a portion or possibly from the old French "maille," a halfpenny. In the days before England and Scotland were united the freebooters used to make frequent raids on the farmers living along the border and the money paid to secure immunity from these raids came to be known as "blackmail." Once established in that sense it is easy to see how the world came to be used to designate money paid to secure immunity from a raid on one's eputtion.—The Suburbanite.

No Need for Nerve Medicine.

A country doctor, after writing a prescription for a patient told him the druggist would probably charge him sixty cents for filling it. The patient asked the physican to lend him the money. The latter scratched out part of the prescription and handed it back with ten cents, remarking: "You can have that filled for a dime. What I have scratched out was for your nerve."—Washington Star.

Children's Corner

CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT.

"I don't like grandma at all," said
Fred,
"I don't like grandma at all,"
Andd he drew his face in a queer
wrinkle

The tears were ready to fall;
And he gave his kitten a loving hug,
And disturbed her nap on the soft,
warm rug

"Why, what has your grandma done?"
I asked,
"To trouble the little boy?
Oh, what she has done, the cruel one,
To scatter the smiles of joy?"
Through quivering lips the answer
came,
"She—called—my—kitty—a—horrid—
name."

"She did? are you sure," and I kissed
the tears
Away from the eyelids wet.
"I can scarce believe that grandma
would grieve
The feelings of either pet.
What did she say " "Boo-hoo!" cried
Fred.
"She—called—my—kitty—a—quadruped!"

—Our Dumb Animals.

THE POLITE DONKEY.

A little gray Donkey lived in a toy-shop window. He wore a russet leather bridle and a red saddle. He had plenty of bright green hay to be eaten, though, as a matter of fact, he never did eat; for he rather liked having a "gone feeling" in his stomach. You see he always had had a "gone feeling," and he was used to it: if he thought about it at all, he supposed that all donkeys had it.

The other animals who lived in window were made all in one piece, and stood quite still, staring out into the street with their round eyes. But the little gray Donkey had his head hung inside of his neck, on a neat gilt hook; and, as he was a very polite Donkey, he bowed gently, all day, to the passers-by.

But no one ever bowed to him in return, and the little gray Donkey finally became quite sad.

"Why are you so sad, little gray Donkey?" said his friend, the Jack-in-the-Box, one day. "You have a russet bridle, a red saddle, a pile of bright green hay, and your head is hung on a shiny gilt hook. Why are you not happy and gay, as I am? I feel like a Johnny-jump-up in spring-time!"

And the Jack-in-the-Box stretched himself up, as far as he could to show how springy he felt.

"Alas!" said the little gray Donkey, "all day long I bow politely to all our window; but no one ever bows to me in return, and this makes me feel lonely and neglected."

And he wagged his head up and down very mournfully.

It was just then that little Edward and his nurse stopped before the toy-shop window.

Little Edward wore a white furry coat and a white furry cap. He had curly yellow hair and pink cheeks and big bright eyes.

"Oh, mammy!" cried little Edward, "see the little gray donkey! See him wag his head! He is bowing to me."

Now Edward was a very polite little boy, and, when he saw that the little gray Donkey was bowing, he bowed his own head in return. The little gray Donkey was delighted. He felt very sure that this was the prettiest and most polite little boy in the world, and so he bowed again.

So they stood bowing to each other for some time, and little Edward bobbed his head up and own till his yellow curls flew up in the air and the fury white cap slipped down over his big bright eyes. And the little gray Donkey wagged his head faster and faster, until at last he wagged it off the gilt hook entirely, and there lay the little gray Donkey's head on the floor, in front of himself, with one ear broken off.

"Mamma," said little Edward to his mother when he went home from his walak, "a little gray Donkey bowed to me, and I bowed to him, and I bowed my cap off; but the little gray Donkey bowed his head off. I think he was too polite, don't you?"

And, whenever little Edward thought of the little gray Donkey after that, he felt that the Donkey had been too polite.

But the little gray Donkey was quite happy on the shelf where they put him away, after they had hung his head again on the neat gilt hook, because he remembered that, when he made his last bows, a little boy with yellow curls and pink cheeks had bowed to him in return; and it never once occurred to him that he had been too polite.

And the Jack-in-the-Box went on feeling gay and springy like a Johnny-jump-up.—Mary Mitchell, in Little Folks.

THE GREEDY CORMORANT.

When I was a keeper in the National Zoological Park in Washington, I observed a remarkable example of the well-known greediness of the cormorant.

Four little cormorants came to the Zoo, and were placed in a cage in which dogs had once been kept. Outside was a pebbly yard in which the dogs had exercised. The cormorants waddled about this yard and seemed to be having a fine time, until one morning I noticed that one of them was sitting on the ground, unable to rise. He did not waddle up to get his meal of whole fish, each usually about half as long as his own body; and as the others came rushing toward me to get their share, I knew that he was ill. I went into the cage and lifted him up. What was my amazement to hear something grating and clanking inside of him! And he seemed surprisingly heavy. I at once called head keeper, who decided to investigate by means of a surgical operation.

He took out two pounds of stones, one of which was four inches long, two and a half inches wide and about half an inch thick! The poor chap seemed to feel relieved. In a few days he became convalescent, ate his food regularly, and seemed to be doing well. Then that hooked bill reached under the feathers and tore out some of the surgeon's stiches, which were undoubtdly irritating, as the wound was beginning to heal. As the result of the interference, the wound opened, and as the weather was hot, the patient died five days after the operation. From Nature and Science in St. Nicholas.

CHARACTER IN BUILDINGS.

Every race and every age unconsciously write their character in the buildings which they erect, in the kind of furniture they put in them and the kind of streets on which they place them. If a great American city were buried 2,000 years under a mass of ashes, as Pompeii was, and was then excavated, it would be plainly seen what manner of people had lived in it. Our "sky scrapers" and tunnel sand mechanical conveniences would show how ingenious we were and how our laws permitted every man to build without regard to shutting off his neighbor's sunshine; they would show how we did business and how we cared chiefly for saving time and making money. Our city would show that we cared less for beauty than men did in former times. It would show that a few people were as rich as kings and lived in palaces, but that there were hundreds of thousands who were living in crowded tenements like ants in an ant-hill. Our school buildings would show how we cared for education and our churches would indicate our manner of worship. All our good and bad qualities would be revealed by the things we had made, even if all the books about us had perished.—From Lucia Ames Mead's "A Little Talk About Architecture" in St. Nicholas.

A WREN IN AN ORIOLE'S NEST.

"Jenny" wren is famous for the odd places in which she builds her nest—mail boxes, tin cans, old hats, watering pots, a human skull on a battlefield—in each case perhaps the first thing the birds came across with a hole in it and room for enough sticks or stiff feathers.

And so I was not much surprised to find a wren building inside of a new Baltimore oriole's hanging cradle. Was ever wren so particular! was the natural thought. Imagine young wrens being swayed to sleep in a hanging nest on the end of a slender elm bough. It did seem obsurd: and yet the nest contained several eggs, which doubtless hatched. The usual wren house or tree hollow, and so no doubt the young wrens grew to peep fro mtheir swaying nest, and later to leave it, having the strange experience, f wrens, of being born and raised in an oriole's nest. From Nature and Science in St. Nicholas.

FOOD FOR SQUIRRELS.

Most people who feed the gray squirrls in the big parks fail to realize that it is no kindness to give these animals such soft-shell nuts as almonds, peanuts and chestnuts. Human beings who do not have to actually forage for food naturally enough feel that it is thoughtfulness itself to save the squirrels work. The fact is, however, that a squirrel's teeth grow so rapidly that, deprived of their normal use, they might even through their very uselessness become long enough to put this charming rodent of the trees in danger of starvation. Hickory, pecan and hazel nuts are the proper food to throw to the squirrels.—Brooklyn Life.

BEE'S MARKET BASKET.

Every bee carries his market basket around his hind legs. Anyone examining the body of the bee with a microscope will observe that on the hind legs of the creature there is a fringe of stiff hairs, approaching each other at the tip so as to form a sort of cave. This is the bee's basket and into it, after a successful journey he will cram enough pollen to last him for two or three days.—The Epitomist.

One Way to Get a Dog.

"There are ways and ways of getting things," said the old secret service man, "but I wouldn't recommend some of them to a Sunday school class. Now, I knew professionally a reformed confidence man. I won't say how deep the reform went, but officially he was reformed and occupied a pretty respectable position in the community. One day I met this chap on the street, and I had something to say to him. 'See here,' I demanded, 'is this your advertisement in the paper offering a reward of $5 for the return of a lost dog?' 'Sure!' said he. 'But you don't mean I didn't own a dog,' he corrected. 'But I do own one now—the handsomest English bulldog you ever laid your eyes on and the cost just $5.00."

WORN TO A SKELETON.

A Wonderful Restoration That Caused a Sensation ir a Pennsylvania Town.

Mrs. Charles M. Preston, of Elkland, Pa., says: "Three years ago I found that my housework was becoming a burden. I tired easily, had no ambition and was failing fast. My complexion got yellow, and I lost over 50 pounds. My thirst was terrible, and there was sugar in the kidney secretions. My doctor kept me on a strict diet, but as his medicine was not helping me I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They helped me at once, and soon all traces of sugar disappeared. I have regained my former weight and am perfectly well."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Door Is Open.

One of the reasons why many young men of ambition and high intelligence are averse to entering the Army or Navy service is the belief that it would be almost impossible for them to win shoulder straps. The idea is prevalent that the West Point and Annapolis graduates look upon fellow-officers who came from the ranks as interlopers. There may be a trace of this exclusiveness occasionally in the social relations of the officers, but it is seldom encountered, except when caused by boorishness and vulgarity. The War and Navy Departments have thrown the door wide open to enlisted men who wish to win commissions and desire the fact to be understood.

Only the other day the Secretary of War revoked an order restricting this privilege in the Army which was in some way worked through his department. It has been customary to give the enlisted men the opportunity to qualify for all vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant remaining after the West Point graduates have been placed. The order which Secretary Taft killed apportioned only a certain number to the soldiers, allotting the remainder to civilians. In the Navy 12 commissions are reserved annually for warrant officers who are able to qualify for them. For the young man of good habits and sound intellect who is willing to work hard there is abundant opportunity for advancement in both the naval and the military service.—Cleveland Leader

Striking Case Of Heredity.

George Bernard Shaw, the playwright, has a good deal of contempt for scientists. "We hold scientists in too high honor," he wrote recently to an American admirer. "We take them too much on faith. We believe every scientific assertion, no matter how incredible it may be. And now incredible, how preposterous much of this scientific talk is! There's heredity, for instance. I have seen books on heredity that were about as logical as the remark of an old woman, whose daughter played the piano.

"'Your daughter plays well,' a woman said to her.

"'Yes,' the old woman replied, 'she does have a fine touch, and it's no wonder, for she loves the piano, and never tires of it. Ye see, she's a great taste for music; but, then, that's only natural, for her grandfather had his skull fractured with a cornet at a picnic.'"—New York Tribune.

Should Join That.

"I want you to join a society for the suppression—"

"I'll join no society for the suppression—"

"Hold on! This is a society for the suppression of societies for the suppression of anything."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Knew His Book.

"Under what circumstances," asked the chief examiner, "would you call in another physician for a consultation?"

"When I didn't want the patient to die on my own hands," promptly answered the medical student.—Chicago News.

GOOD AND HARD

Results of Excessive Coffee Drinking.

It it remarkable what suffering some persons put up with just to satisfy an appetite for something.

A Micn. woman says: "I had been using coffee since I was old enough to have a cup of my own at the table, and from it I have suffered agony hundreds of times in the years past.

"My trouble first began in the form of bilious colic, coming on every few weeks and almost ending my life. At every attack for 8 years I suffered in this way. I used to pray for death to relieve me from my suffering. I had also attacks of sick headache, and began to suffer from catarrh of the stomach, and of course awful dyspepsia.

"For about a year I lived on crackers and water. Believing that coffee was the cause of all this suffering, I finally quit it and began to use Postum Food Coffee. It agreed with my stomach, my troubles have left me and I am fast gaining my health under its use.

"No wonder I condemn coffee and tea. No one could be in a much more critical condition than I was from the use of coffee. Some doctors pronounced it cancer, others ulceration, but none gave me any relief. But since I stopped coffee and began Postum I am getting well so fast I can heartily recommend it for all who suffer as I did." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a reason."

NEW YORK DAY BY DAY.

Some of the Things Done Daily in the Metropolis.

Child Sues Mother.

Alleging she is not a proper person to be his costodian and has practised fraud and deception upon him, Henry Russel Drowne, Jr., 9 years old, is suing his mother in the Supreme Court. On April 20 last, the boy charges, his mother suddenly and without justification broke up their home while his father was engaged in serving on a jury. By deception, trickery and force, it is charged, she removed much furniture and other valuables belonging to the home and abandoned his father, compelling the plaintiff to go with her.

Thieves Now Using Motor Boat.

Joseph Canning early Sunday morning saw two men enter a freight house at the steamboat landing at Sea Cliff, L. I. Being alone, he decided that discretion was the better part of valor, and walked back until he met two friends. They returned to the freight house, and the men, immediately took to a motor-boat and made their escape. Five men were seen in the boat, and a case of candy and some bottled beer were found to be missing.

Out Of Job; Into River.

Discouraged because he had lost his job, Henry Newburger, 16 years of age, attempted suicide by jumping into the North River at the foot of Forty-second Street. Capt. John Cameron, of the steamship Monmouth jumped in and saved him. Young Newburger was employed up to Saturday as a filing clerk by A. L. Silverstein, a cutlery dealer. On Saturday the boy was discharged.

Bomb For A Banker.

An attempt was made the other morning to blow up the banking office of Joseph Tamburro with a bomb. Policeman Wilkinson saw an object sizzling and spouting fire, and doused it with a pail of water. The bomb consisted of a piece of gas pipe, with a long cotton fuse attached, and is believed to be filled with explosives. Tamburro had received several letters in the last month threatening his life, signed "Black Hand," and demanding $400.

$70,000 In Gems Held Up.

Alleging gross undervaluation, a consignment of diamonds and other precious stones, said to be worth $70,000, has been held up by the customs authorities at this port. The gems are consigned to Eduard Van Dam, of this city. C. A. Treadwell, an assistant examiner, reported to Edward S. Fowler, the Appraiser of the Port, that the importations were heavily undervalued.

Colonel Gardner Rebuked.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, former District Attorney, who was removed by Governor Roosevelt, in an affidavit in the General Sessions cast aspersions on a judicial act of the late Judge Martin T. McMahon. This brought down upon him the wrath of Assistant Corporation Counsel Kelly and the censure of Judge Rosalsky. Mr. Kelly went so far as to suggest that the Colonel should be "thrown bodily out of the courtroom."

A New York School For Wives.

Within a year New York may have a technical high school to prepare girls to become wives. How to nurse a sick husband, how to attend to the thousand and one wants of a baby, and how to keep down household expenses as low as the trusts will allow, are among the things the girls will be taught. Such is the plan officials of the Board of Education now have under consideration.

His Spine Crumbling Away.

The surgeons of Fordham Hospital never before had a case like that of John P. Miller, whose spine is crumbling. Miller first noticed that something was wrong with him when he found he could not bend forward any more, but could bend backward so far that his head would strike his heels without the least trouble. He went to the Hospital, where the surgeons told him the bones of his spine were rapidly crumbling away.

Maxwell Joins Spelling Board.

The missionaries of the Simplified Spelling Board rejoiced over the addition of several prominent converts. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, "got reform" several weeks ago. He has since been elected a member of the Board and has accepted. The board regards his addition to its number as an event.

The Black Hand Again.

The Black Hand has added another to its long list of crimes in Westchester county by the attempted assassination of Michael Griffin, a contractor of Mount Kisco. While Griffin was sitting at the supper table with his family on Tuesday night, three shots crashed through the window and lodged in the wall within three inches of his head. He caused the arrest of two men who formerly worked for him.

Bricklayers Go Out.

The executive committee of the Bricklayers' Unions of Greater New York ordered a general strike of all the union bricklayers on the various stations and buildings now being erected by the New York Central Railroad because of the employment of non-union men on contracts in the upper Bronx. The contracts affected are the buildings at the Grand Central Station, Cathedral Heights, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and German Place, and a number of smaller contracts.

COMMERCIAL COLUMN.

Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

"Wall Street provided the only important development in the business situation during the past week, prices of securities rising within an average of $2 per share of the high record established last January, while the general public became interested to an extent that lifted money rates for all periods to the legal maximum. Trade reports indicate wholesome activity, with no evidence of reaction, even those industries that are of necessity quiet at this season contributing to the general confidence by reports of large orders in sight.

"Crops are now almost beyond danger, and their movement is becoming a difficult traffic problem. Railway earning in August show an average gain of 12.1 per cent. over last year's figures, while foreign commerce at this port for the last week provided gains of $2,275,692 in imports and $1,446,521 in exports as compared with 1905."

Wholesale Markets.

Baltimore.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 2,588 barrels; exports, 10,054 barrels.

WHEAT—Firm; spot, contract, 72@72⅛; No. 2 red Western, 75¼@75⅜; August, 72@72⅛; September, 72¼@72⅜; October, 73¼@73½; December, 76¼; steamer No. 2 red, 67@67¼; receipts, 45,115 bushels; exports, 40,000 bushels; Southern by sample, 45@70½; Southern on grade, 67¼@72¼.

Corn—Quiet; spot, 54¾@55; August, 54¾@55; September, 54¾@55; year, 48¼@48½; January, 48¼ asked; steamer mixed, 53¼; receipts, 40,152 bushels; exports, 146,571 bushels; Southern white corn, 58½@60½; Southern yellow corn, 56½@58½.

OATS—Firm; new No. 2 white, 35@35¼; new No. 3 white, 34¼@34¾; new No. 2 mixed, 33½@34; receipts, 23,800 bushels.

RYE—Firm; No. 2 Western export, 58@59; No. 2 Western domestic, 61@62; receipts, 2,694 bushels.

BUTTER—Strong and unchanged; fancy imitation, 20@21; fancy creamery, 24@25; fancy ladle, 18@20; store-packed, 15@16.

EGGS—Firm; 21.

CHEESE—Active and unchanged; large, 12¾; medium, 13; small, 13¼.

SUGAR—Steady and unchanged; coarse granulated, 5.10; fine, 5.10.

New York.—BUTTER—Firm. Creamery, common to extra, 18@23½; State dairy, common to fancy, 17@22½; renovated, common to extra, 14½@20½; Western factory, common to firsts, 14½@18.

WHEAT—Spot firm. No. 2 red, 78 elevator; No. 2 red, 79⅜ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 86½ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 80¼ f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot firm. No. 2, 57¼ elevator and 57⅜ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 61; No. 2 white, 62. Option market was weak early on more bearish crop news, but recovered with wheat and closed ⅜c. net higher. September, 55¾@56½, closed, 56½; December closed 52.

OATS—Spot barely steady. Mixed oats, 26 to 32 pounds, 36; natural white, 30 to 32 pounds, 36@37½; clipped white, 36 to 40 pounds, 40½@42½.

EGGS—Firm. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, fancy, selected, white, 26@27; mixed extras, 24@25; Western firsts, 19@20; seconds, 17@18½.

POULTRY—Alive, steady. Western spring chickens, 15; fowls, 13½; turkeys, 13½. Dressed, irregular. Western spring chickens, 14@16; turkeys, 13@14; fowls, 13½@14.

FLOUR—Receipts, 20,781 barrels; exports, 6,985 barrels. Steady and unchanged.

HAY—Quiet. Good to choice, 90@1.00.

COTTONSEED OIL—Firm. Prime, crude, 23@24; do., yellow, 36@36½.

COFFEE—Spot Rio steady. No. 7 invoice, 8⅝. Mild quiet. Cordova, 9@12¼.

SUGAR—Raw firm. Fair refining, 3 7-16; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 15-16@4; molasses sugar, 3 3-16. Refined firm.

POTATOES—Irish steady, unchanged; sweets weak; Southern, per barrel, 1.75@2.25.

Live Stock.

New York.—BEEVES—Dressed beef steady at 7c. to 9¼c. per pound.

CALVES—Fairly good veals, 8.50; grassers and buttermilks, 3.75@4.25; dressed calves steady; city dressed veals, 9@13½c. per pound; country dressed; 6@12c.

SHEEP and LAMBS—Sheep steady lambs strong and 10c. to 25c. higher. Sheep, 3.50@5.50; culls, 3.00; lambs, 7.00@9.00; choice, 9.25; culls, 6.00@6.25.

HOGS—State hogs quoted at 6.90@7.00.

Chicago—CATTLE—Market steady but dull. Common to prime steers, 3.75@6.75; cows, 2.85@4.75; heifers, 2.60@5.35; bulls, 2.00@4.50; calves, 3.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, 2.60@4.35.

SHEEP—Market sheep strong; lambs dull. Sheep, 4.25@5.75; yearlings, 5.00@6.50; lambs, 6.00@8.00.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

Egypt is the only country in the world where there are more men than women. The males exceed the females by 160,000.

Though willow trees grow in wet places it is ntaurally one of the driest woods. It contains only 26 per cent. of water. Oak contains 34 per cent.

Under a new law in Norway every would-be bride must exhibit a certificate that she knows how to cook. In Norway a dyspeptic is regarded as a natural curiosity.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Latest News Gleaned From Various Parts.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Railways Company, embracing all of the trolley lines in that part of the State, including the system of the Pottsville Union Traction Company, has awarded contracts for extensions and reconstructive work aggregating $1,315,000.

The Reading Railway Company is changing the lettering on its cars. All freight and coal cars and cabooses are being inscribed "The Reading," instead of "Philadelphia and Reading," as formerly. The name is placed under a large black diamond.

Farmers in the Northern section of Chester County have become excited over the finding of rich deposits of graphite on the farm of Samuel Neeley, near Coventryville. Four shafts have been sunk on the farm. The prices of the farms have advanced.

The Merchants' Protective Association has taken the initiative for the formation of a substantial and permanent Board of Trade. It is proposed to secure the names of at least 200 citizens who will contribute $1 per month for that purpose and at the same time inaugurate a vigorous movement for a greater Hazleton.

With the clerk of the courts at Pottsville, A. B. Garner, of Ashland, Republican nominee for the Legislatuer in the Second District, filed, under the new law, his nomination campaign expenses, $100 registration fee and 65 cents for postage of campaign cards, which he had printed without cost.

Mrs. Joseph Fellencer, of Cherry Valley, escaped serious injury and perhaps death at the hands of a vicious fox. Mrs. Fellencer was walking near her home when the fox attacked her and was slashing with its teeth and growling, defying all efforts of Mrs. Fellencer to frighten it off, when workmen on the farm came to her rescue.

Mrs. Leah Kauffman, a young bride, was found dead by her husband headforemost in a spring of water in the cellar of his home at Elysburg. Kauffman had been absent from the house for some time and returning could not find his wife. Instituting search he discovered her body in the water. Hastily extricating her he sought to resuscitate the woman, but was unsuccessful. How she met death is unknown. It is thought she wanted a dring of milk, a crock containing the latter resting alongside the spring, which is narrow and deep. She evidently became unbalanced and fell in, becoming wedged in the small space and slowly drowning. Mrs. Kauffman was one of the most popular and esteemed residents of that region. Her husband is almost crazed over the unusual sudden ending of what virtually was the honeymoon period.

At attempt to wreck the northbound passenger train on the Bloomsburg and Sullivan Railroad was made near Forks. A rail had been fastened to the track at a point where is was impossible for the engineer to see more than than two rails' length ahead and an ugly wreck would have been certain had not Edward Karns discovered the attempt a moment before the passenger train rounded the curve. While removing the obstruction Karns heard a noise in the underbrush and accompanied by some of the passengers made an investigation. In one place the underbrush had been trampled and the footprints of two men were found leading from the spot.

There is a rumor that the Reading Railway Company may complete that portion of the Allentown Railroad between Port Clinton and Kutztown. This road was surveyed and partly built years ago. Bridges were built and the piers for the bridges across the Maidencreek at Virginsville are still intact. A fine stone bridge was erected near Hamburg, but when the Lizard Creek Branch of the Lehigh Valley was built the project was abandoned. The line starts at Port Clinton and it is said that if the Reading had this line today it would be a great convenience in the handling of coal and freight to points east and north.

Citizens of Fernwood have sent a petition to Congressman Thomas S. Butler, entering a remonstrance against the efforts made by the residents of East Lansdowne to have the postoffice moved from Fernwood to their town. The postoffice has been located in Fernwood since 1871 and scores of people residing in Fernwood have written personally to the Postoffice Department at Washington, praying that the proposed removal man not take place, setting forth that it would prove exceedingly incontenient for the people of Fernwood to be compelled to walk to East Lansdowne.

A six-foot alligator is at large in West Berwick and school children and others have been notified to be on the lookout for it. The animal was brought from Florida by O. F. Ferris and escaped from the pen in which it was kept. The alligator is large enough to be dangerous and it is believed that its instinct has caused it to go to the river. The boys will now give up bathing in the Susquehanna until it has been captured or killed.

Alma Wheeler, a maid employed by W. W. Hall, of West Pittston, drove off a burglar whom she found trying to enter the house. When she opened the door leading to the back porch early the other morning she found him trying to get in, and without an instant's hesitation struck him with a chair, knocking him down. Then she hit him again and he rolled off the porch and ran away as fast as his legs would carry him.

At a special election held in Womelsdorf, by a vote of 148 to 146, decided to borrow $7000 to complete the borough's electric light plant.

North Dakota Solves the Adulteration Problem.

North Dakota seems to have found the key to the question, "How shall we protect the people from frauds in manufactured products?" a plan which is applicable to foods, beverages, materials used in the arts, etc. A new law has recently gone into effect designed to make it impossible to deceive people into buying inferior and adulterated paint under the impression that they are getting real paint, viz.: pure white lead and linseed oil.

The North Dakota lawmakers did not attempt to absolutely prohibit the inferior pigments, or mixtures of pigments. They adopted the slogan, "Let the label tell," and then left to the people to buy whichever they wished.

Under this plan, if any one wishes to buy a mixture of rock-dust, ground quartz and other cheap elements which are found in many paints and so-called "white leads," no one can object; for they do it with their eyes open. But if they prefer genuine white lead and linseed oil, they can be sure of getting it, for none but the genuine article can bear a label which says "pure white lead."

In all other States mixtures are often sold as pure white lead which contain little—sometimes no—real white lead.

It would seem that were this same principle applied to food, beverages and all other prepared articles, where deception is practiced upon the buyer, the question would be solved. It would leave us free to buy what we pleased, but would protect us from unwittingly buying what we did not want.

His Presence Of Mind.

"Oh, Harold!" exclaimed the lovely girl at the summer resort. "Isn't the view lovely from here? Let's sit down in the shade of this noble old beech and enjoy it."

"I think, Nellie," said Harold, "you will find the shade better on the other side of the tree."

Then, while she was seating herself on the spot indicated, he lingered behind just long enough to take out his kinfe and erase his own initials and those of his last summer's girl from the bark of the noble old beach.—Chicago Tribune.

Facts In The Case.

Giles—Green tried to break a $10 bill last night.

Miles—Didn't he succeed?

Giles—No; it was too elastic; but he managed to tear it.—Chicago News.

Ants are extraordinarily fond of liver, and may be exterminated by laying raw liver near their haunts. The liver, when covered with insects, should be thrown into boiling water.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance: Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Self-interest has shattered many a man's lofty ideals.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

Are stolen melons, like stolen kisses, the sweetest?

TERRIBLE SCALY ECZEMA

Eruptions Appeared on Chest, and Face and Neck Were All Broken Out —Cured by Cuticura.

"I had an eruption appear on my chest and body and extend towards and downwards, so that my neck and face were all broken out; also my arms and the lower limbs as far as the knees. I at first thought it was prickly heat. But soon scales or crusts formed where the breaking out was. Instead of going to a physician I purchased a complete treatment of the Cuticura Remedies, in which I had great faith, and all was satisfactory. A year or two later the eruption appeared again, only a little lower, but before it had time to spread I procured another supply of the Cuticura Remedies, and continued their use until the cure was complete. It is now five years since the last attack, and have not seen any signs of a return. I have more faith in Cuticura Remedies for skin diseases than anything I know of. Emma E. Wilson, Lascomb, Iowa, Oct. 7, 1905."

Even a cheap man may be dear to some woman.

CAPUDINE CURES INDIGESTION and ACIDITY HEADACHES ALSO by removing the cause. It acts immediately—you feel its effects in 10 minutes. You don't have to wait a week to know it's good. It cures 10 cents.

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A School for Boys and Girls, Young Men and Young Women. Academic, Collegiate, Commercial and Musical Courses. Experienced Christian Teachers. Home Comforts. Catalogue for 24th Session FREE. Address
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PENSION FOR AGE. A new order will give pension for age. Write me at once for blanks and instructions Free of charge. No Pension, No Pay. Address W. H. WILLS, Wills Building, 312 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Patents and Trade-Marks Solicited.

MONARCH STUMP PULLER Will Pull Stumps 7 Feet in Diameter. Guaranteed for 12 mos. Catalog & Disc., add'ss, Monarch Grubber Co. Lone Tree, Ia.

WINTER Wheat, 60 Bushels per acre. Catalogue and samples FREE. Salzer Seed Co., Box A. C., La Crosse, Wis.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. IT WILL PAY
B N U 36

A HEALTHY OLD AGE

OFTEN THE BEST PART OF LIFE

Help for Women Passing Through Change of Life

Providence has allotted us each at least seventy years in which to fulfill our mission in life, and it is generally our own fault if we die prematurely.

Nervous exhaustion invites disease. This statement is the positive truth.

When everything becomes a burden and you cannot walk a few blocks without excessive fatigue, and you break out into perspiration easily, and your face flushes, and you grow excited and shaky at the least provocation, and you cannot bear to be crossed in anything, you are in danger; your nerves have given out; you need building up at once! To build up woman's nervous system and during the period of change of life we know of no better medicine than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here is an illustration. Mrs. Mary L. Koehne, 371 Garfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for years in my family and it never disappoints; so when I felt that I was nearing the change of life I commenced treatment with it. I took in all about six bottles and it did me a great deal of good. It stopped my dizzy spells, pains in my back and the headaches with which I had suffered for months before taking the Compound. I feel that if it had not been for this great medicine for women that I should not have been alive to-day. It is splendid for women, old or young, and will surely cure all female disorders."

Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick and ailing women to write her for advice. Her great experience is at their service, free of cost.

When you buy **WET WEATHER CLOTHING** you want complete protection and long service.

These and many other good points are combined in **TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING**
You can't afford to buy any other
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LTD. TORONTO, CAN.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3.00 Shoes
BEST IN THE WORLD
W. L. Douglas $4 Gilt Edge line cannot be equalled at any price

SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES.
Men's Shoes, $3 to $1.50. Boys' Shoes, $3 to $2.25. Women's Shoes, $4.00 to $2.50. Misses' & Children's Shoes, $2.25 to $1.00.
Try W. L. Douglas Women's, Misses and Children's shoes; for style, fit and wear they excel other makes.
If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make.
Wherever you live, you can obtain W. L. Douglas shoes. His name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and inferior shoes. *Take no substitute.* Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes and insist upon having them.
Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.
Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Dept. 15, Brockton, Mass.

YOU CANNOT
CURE
all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane such as **nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth or inflamed eyes** by simply dosing the stomach.
But you surely **can cure** these stubborn affections by local treatment with
Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic
which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and soreness.
Paxtine represents the most successful local treatment for **feminine ills** ever produced. Thousands of women testify to this fact. 50 cents at druggists.
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If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

GALL STONES, KIDNEY STONES, GRAVEL OR STONES IN THE BLADDER AND BILIOUSNESS Or Any Liver Complaint and a Stomach Trouble Resulting From Biliousness positively cured by CRAEMER'S CALCULUS CURE. Write for circulars. WM. CRAEMER, 4100 N. GRAND AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1906

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, morning; Spring Mills, evening.

Reformed—Spring Mills, morning, Harvest Home; Union, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

[Appointments not given here have not been reported to this office.]

Smith, the Photographer.

W. W. Smith, the Photographer, will be in Centre Hall Friday, September 7, from 8 to 2:30 o'clock, also during the entire week of the Encampment and Fair.

Fultz Seed Wheat for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale one hundred bushels of choice Fultz seed wheat. Grain is clean of rye and cockle, and true to name.

S. W. SMITH,
Centre Hall, Pa.

Tent Meeting.

There will be a tent meeting held in Mr. Moyer's grove, near Colyer, beginning Wednesday evening, September 5th.

All are invited to attend these meetings. Come one, come all. Bring your lunch on the Sabbath as there will be all day meetings.

J. K. Mumau, pastor of the F. M. church, will be in charge. Other ministers will assist.

Come all.

J. K. MUMAU.

Increase the School Appropriation.

Members of the legislature will be elected this fall, and the taxpayers should take advantage of the opportunity to sound the candidates on the question of increasing the state appropriation for public schools. During the past four years the school appropriation has been manipulated in such a way that school districts have been deprived of a large portion of the appropriation, and at the same time laws have been passed which added to the cost of maintaining the schools in the majority of districts.

Present conditions are such that the voter may with propriety approach the candidate and make demand as to how, if elected, he would vote on such a question.

Rebersburg.

James Bright, of Baltimore, is visiting his brother, Dr. Bright.

Mrs. Floyd Bowersox, of Spring Mills, spent a day last week with relatives in this place.

Aaron Hafler, of Bellefonte, spent Saturday and Sunday in town.

Mrs. Rev. Wetzel attended the funeral of her uncle in Nittany Valley, Monday.

Mrs. Charles Smull has a very sore hand caused by cutting it on a jar which broke when she was endeavoring to screw the top on.

Mrs. Jared Harper and son John, of Bellefonte, are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Allen Obrahime and two children, of Lock Haven, are visiting her aged grandmother, Mrs. Hettie Gramley.

John Wetzel, who was employed in Unionville, returned to his home here last Saturday.

William Meyer and daughter, of Philadelphia, visited friends and relatives in this place one day last week.

Mrs. Jacob Brungart is at present on the sick list.

William Bair, of Smullton, bought the home of Charles Gramley, in South Rebersburg.

Rev. Dubbs, a former pastor here, preached a very able sermon last Sunday evening.

Misses Stella Kahel, Sarah Confer and Miss Hough, of Huntingdon county, spent Sunday with Miss Amy Stover.

The Reformed picnic which was held in Long's Grove, west of this place, was largely attended, and the day much enjoyed by all.

V. I. Walker spent his vacation during the month of August with his parents. He has successfully completed a course in civil engineering and has been employed by the New York Central railroad for the past two years. Mr. Walker is one of the reliable Centre county young men and is welcomed by everybody when he returns to his native home. He left on Monday for Miami, Florida, where he has accepted a position as a reinforced concrete bridge superintendent, a very responsible position.

Spring Mills.

The public schools opened Monday with a reasonable attendance.

C. E. Zeigler and wife, D. W. Sweetwood and wife Friday returned from a ten days trip to Ocean Grove, N. J., and Philadelphia.

Among those who went to Atlantic City Thursday were Wm. Smith and wife, J. A. Wagner and wife, C. J. Finkle and wife, Mrs. E. I. Ripka, Misses Belle Byers, Anna Corman, Ida Condo, and Rena Shires.

Mrs. W. J. Finkle, who had been visiting here the past few weeks, left for her home at Pottsgrove, Friday.

Dr. W. A. Alexander, who recently opened a dental parlor in Smith Brothers' store, has a good trade and is kept very busy.

Rev. M. J. Snyder last week left for York, where he will visit his old home and attend a ministerial convention.

The $7,000,000 Hipple.

Last week the business and religious world received a great shock when it was announced that the Real Estate Trust Company had failed for $7,000,000 through the crookedness of its president, Frank K. Hipple, whose death had occurred the Friday previous. This Trust Company had been regarded as one of the soundest financial institutions in Philadelphia, and the closing of its doors caused a great flurry in financial circles in that city and New York. George H. Earle, Jr., was appointed receiver, and how much depositors will lose can not be determined now.

But the greatest shock came later when it was learned that Mr. Hipple had not died a natural death, but had taken his own life. He had been an active member of the Presbyterian church and was regarded a sincere Christian by all who knew him. It is said that all who became acquainted with him liked him and trusted him. He was especially trusted by his own church; was treasurer of the trustees of the General Assembly, of the Synodical Sustentation Fund of Pennsylvania, and of a number of other Presbyterian institutions; and because of his prominence in the church and the confidence he inspired, his bank was the depository of much Presbyterian money. Later reports indicate that the church funds are secure.

The revelation of the dishonesty of so prominent and so trusted a churchman has "given great occasion to the enemies of Jehovah to blaspheme"; but after all it is only another illustration of Christ's saying, "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God."

Off to Atlantic City.

The last Atlantic City excursion was well patronized by Centre county people. Among others who took advantage of the trip were: Mrs. Lucy Henney, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Foreman, Miss Mary Foreman, of Centre Hall; Thomas Swartz, of Tusseyville; M. M. Shires, Miss Rena Shires, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith and little daughter, Miss Ida Condo, Miss Anna Corman, W. B. Ripka, Mrs. Emory Ripka, Wm. Allison, Jr., Miss Belle Byers, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Finkle, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wagner, of Spring Mills; Adam Harter, Harry Harter, Miss Nettie Springer, Miss Margaret Springer, Miss Eva Miller, Mrs. William Musser and daughter Margaret, of Millheim; Mr. and Mrs. George Smull, of Smullton; A. E. Strayer, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Garret, J. R. Brungart, of Rebersburg; Mrs. Amanda Fisher, Miss Rebecca Harvey, Miss Mary Dougherty, Mrs. Alice McGoffin, of Boalsburg.

An Afflicted Family.

The family of Irvin Clark, of near Blanchard, is very much afflicted. The father and four daughters have been ill with fever. The father has recovered, one daughter died and was buried Wednesday of last week, and the other three daughters are yet in a critical condition. Dr. F. P. Bell, of Lock Haven, who was called to attend the patients, pronounced the disease typhoid fever. Two nurses are constantly in attendance upon the patients.

Harris Township.

Miss Effie Rishel visited at Oak Hall on Wednesday.

Miss Frances Patterson visited in Altoona.

Miss Luella Ross is visiting friends in Blair and Huntingdon counties.

Miss Bessie Searson is visiting her brother Harvey and family, near Connelsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Keller, of Lemont, were guests at the Hillside farm, Sunday.

Miss Rhoda Harrison is visiting her grandmother and other relatives at Jersey Shore.

Miss Helen Hull, of Bellefonte, spent a week with her cousins, Misses May and Sallie Stover.

L. Mothersbaugh attended the funeral of John Musser, at Bellefonte, on Friday.

Mrs. John Durner is entertaining her little sisters from Huntingdon county during the summer months.

A social will be held Saturday evening on the lawn surrounding the Reformed parsonage, to which all are invited.

Mrs. Ezra Tressler and daughter, Miss Blanche, of the Glades, attended the Harvest service in the Reformed church, Sunday.

Miss Mardie Wagner, of Altoona, after spending several weeks in Bellefonte, is now enjoying some time with relatives in Boalsburg.

Mrs. Elsie Tauheim with her three little girls, of Altoona, spent several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hoover, at Shingletown.

Mrs. Wm. Myers spent Wednesday in Bellefonte, the attraction there being a little granddaughter at the home of Prof. E. H. Myers.

Mrs. Alice Magoffin, Mrs. Emma Fisher, of Boalsburg; Mrs. John Stuart, of State College, and Mrs. Sophie Hall, of Wilmington, Del., left here last Thursday for Atlantic City.

Souvenir Postal Cards.

A fine line of postal cards, local views in and about Centre Hall, on sale at the Reporter office. These are the best yet produced.

EMERY'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

Continued from last week.

either in freight rates or in the distribution of cars.

Common carriers refuse to carry anything but their own or their associates' commodities, except at rates prohibitive of competition. It has been truthfully said that trusts, railroad mergers and pools are the devices of capitalists to stifle competition, to form a monopoly to drive out the independent slaughter house, to ruin the small coal miners, and thereby to raise prices and produce the fruits of monopoly, as the Standard Oil company, the Beef Trust, the Coal Trust and the railroad are doing today. In forming these monopolies, capitalists have not only not hesitated to break the ordinary laws of the land, but they have committed crimes of violence, not to speak of the ruin of widow and orphans; but their lawlessness has consisted chiefly in the wholesale corruption of the commonwealth. Most of the political rottenness is traceable directly to the doors of the managers of street car companies, gas companies, railroad corporations who desire to break the law with impunity.

In the recent investigation at Philadelphia it was shown that the corrupt relations between the Pennsylvania Railroad company and certain favored coal companies were intimate and general, extending throughout the system all the way up to the immediate vicinity of President Cassatt's office.

Mr. Justice Gaynor says that the robberies disclosed have had and still have the countenance, the protection, nay, the aid, of legislatures, courts and prosecuting officers. The black story unfolds a tale of perjury, larceny, embezzlement and bribe-giving in high places, public and private; and so the popular blood has been fired to fever heat.

These evils are fostered by the state Machine in Pennsylvania, which is also a beneficiary of the crime. Honest men are in rebellion. By thousands they have turned their backs on Machine rule and, laying aside partisanship, they are demanding a square deal under square public officials.

These things are vital issues of this campaign because now, as for 40 years past, the Pennsylvania railroad and the Standard Oil company, operating through the instrumentality of the state bosses, absolutely rule Pennsylvania, name its officers and dictate its corporation laws.

Some of my good friends, the enemy, declare that for 30 years I have been fighting the Standard and its allies because they have interfered with my private interests.

The charge is in part true. But my interests are identically the same as those of every man who wants to do business independently of a trust, an unfair railroad or a political machine. I have fought for my rights, but in so doing I have also fought for your rights, for the rights of the public which have been wronged, robbed and oppressed. Affairs have come to such a pass that men work or lie idle, eat or starve, at the will of the allied trusts, which control the production and the price of nearly everything that enters into consumption. He who controls men's means of subsistence has over him the power of life and death, and is his master as surely as he who has chattel rights in a slave.

Fellow citizens, if I am actuated by selfish motives in this fight, I am a fool. There has not been a time in 30 years when I might not have partaken of the feast of flesh pots prepared for the Machine and its henchmen had but bowed my neck to the political yoke. There has not been a time when I could not have realized the wildest dream of averice by selling my soul to the Standard.

Let us see how this unholy alliance of Machine, Railroad and Oil Trust has affected you in Pittsburg, and seeing I ask you to say if my long fight has not also been in your interests and in the interests of the general public.

In our stress in the oil region in 1868 we tried to get a free pipe line for the public good. The combine after a bitter fight finally granted us the right under eminent domain to construct a pipe line, but only to the Pennsylvania railroad, which was at that time the only railroad in the oil region. Tom Scott, of the Pennsylvania railroad, said to the committee representing the producers at Harrisburg: "You may have a law to construct pipe lines in eight counties only, viz.: Crawford, Erie, Forest, Warren, Venango, Butler, Clarion and Armstrong, but you must not construct a line into Allegheny county or within one mile of the state line. Thus did the legislature controlled by the Pennsylvania railroad shut Pittsburg out from receiving oil by pipe line from the producing counties. Yet Pittsburg, by its location, its accessibility to coal, and its shipping facilities, was the naturally appointed centre. Oil could be refined cheaper in Pittsburg than at the coast, and Pittsburg was a much better distributing point than either New York or Philadelphia, while both refined and crude could be piped to the seaboard for foreign shipment at less cost than the transportation of coal to the seaboard for fuel purposes and the transportation of the refined back to your city for distribution.

Look at the magnitude of the destruction and the injury to Pittsburg!

In 1867 there were 58 refineries in this city. The Standard crushed, dismantled or moved away all of them and it drove from business in this sate upwards of 250 refineries.

Out of 28,250,021 gallons of oil exported from this country in 1867, Pittsburg shipped east 97.47 per cent. or a yearly average from 1863 to 1867 of $11,0000,000 in value. After 1867 the Standard and the Pennsylvania railroad rapidly crushed the Pittsburg refining and export trade so that eventually Pittsburg had neither, and now the city ships no export oil at all.

In 1874 the railroads established a rate of $1.90 per barriel for oil to New York for all refineries, whether Pittsburg, Cleveland or the oil regions. But, as usual, the Standard received a rebate of 64½ cents from Cleveland, a secret rebate which Pittsburg refiners did not receive.

At all events, Pittsburg was deprived of its natural advantage of 250 miles nearer haul, virtually prohibiting the Pittsburg export trade. Rates were so levied that all crude brought to Pittsburg over the Allegheny Valley must when refined, go east over the Pennsylvania. A single rate was charged as a whole from the oil region to the seaboard, and the Pittsburg refiner was required to pay the entire rate, even if he shipped his refined oil by another route. The object was to prevent the B. & O. from competing for the oil traffic.

The Columbia Conduit company constructed a pipe line to the north bank of the Allegheny river, when the Pennsylvania, acting with the Standard, stopped it. An appeal to the legislature was lost because of the same influence.

Referring to the discrimination against Pittsburg, J. F. Hudson, of your city, said in 1886:

"The freights mainly carried for a manufacturing city like Pittsburg are the cheapest that a railway can transport. Pig iron, ore and coal are loaded and unloaded by the shippers and receivers, are transported in flat cars, and require no precaution from the weather while in transit or at the end of the route. Yet the rate per ton mile upon those commodities which furnish the foundation of the business of Pittsburg has ranged from two to five times as much as on grain and breadstuffs from Chicago to New York."

In 1877 the average charge on pig iron shipped to Pittsburg was 2½ cents per ton mile, and on ore 1½ cents. The rate on grain from Chicago to New York was 53-100 cents per ton mile.

"The stress of the hard times in 1877 as in 1884," says Mr. Hudson, "was laid on the iron industry of Pittsburg. If the Pittsburg classes had been placed on the same basis as grain in 1877, leaving their greater cheapness to compensate for the shorter haul, the saving to Pittsburg would that year have relieved her mills from much of the loss and shrinkage which they suffered from 1874 to 1878."

"In order to shut out coal mining firms in general from certain localities," says Mr. Hudson, "The Pennsylvania railroad established classification so that on coal from the Pittsburg vein the rate to Philadelphia should be $2.40 per ton, if it was to be used for steam heating; but if it was to be used for making gas, the rate was twice as much. Thus the railroad determined to preserve the monopoly of supplying gas coal in the hands of two favored corporations."

Mr. Emery then read from a speech delivered by him in 1879:

According to the sworn evidence of A. J. Cassatt, then third vice president of the Pennsylvania, the Standard Oil company received $10,150,218 as drawbacks on oil shipped in 17½ months, and of this amount the Pennsylvania railroad paid $4,721,072. Had this amount gone to the stockholders of that road it would have paid them 5 per cent. on their investment. Had it gone to the oil producers, they would have received $20,000 a day during the entire period.

In 1879, F. W. Jenkins & Bro., of Pittsburg and New York, one of the largest flour firms in the country, wrote: "We are now paying 30 cents per barrel on flour shipped from Chicago to New York. The present rate from Chicago to Pittsburg is 36 cents. The rate from Pittsburg to Philadelphia is 26 cents. Pittsburg and Philadelphia are way stations. Flour is being carried through both cities to New York, beyond six cents per barrel cheaper than if left at either, and a Pennsylvania corporation is doing it."

Pittsburg has suffered in fact and in intent by means of a conspiracy between the Pennsylvania railroad, Standard Oil company and the state Machine, more than any other city in Pennsylvania. They tried to kill your city as an iron and steel center by means of discrimination in rates so that you had to ship your products to New York and back to southern and western points instead of directly to their destination, because you could not get favorable rates over the direct route. The Standard also tried to divert the iron and steel industry to the shores of Lake Erie, and they all but succeeded.

Discrimination hits the farmer a paralyzing blow, not only in his grain interests but in many ways. By the grace of the boss-protected railroad, the "Big Four" packers of Chicago can transport live stock from Chicago to New York in half the time it takes for the farmer to get his car hauled half the distance.

The independent shipper must get his cattle shipped by local freight, so that his loss by shrinkage is from 15 to 20 per cent., while the beef trust loses from the same cause only about 2½ per cent. in a haul many times as long.

Yet you men of Pittsburg and of Pennsylvania have been in past years voting for people who make these things possible, simply because they tell you you must so vote, or be disloyal to your party, and because you have been too indifferent to protect your own interests and the public interests by voting as you please.

I have given you only a brief sketch of the iniquities practiced under the regime of the bosses and the corporations. The political crimes of the machine are too numerous to enumerate, too damnable to forget or to forgive.

The Machine professes to be in a holy frame of mind now and ready to pledge itself to anything in order to

LOCALS.

Laundry goes out Wednesday morning of next week.

Clay Reesman is here from Tyrone, his first visit in about one year.

Owing to a sprain of his ankle, Ralph C. Boozer, draughtsman in the Westinghouse, Pittsburg, is at home on a vacation.

Owing to the lack of operators in the Bellefonte Bell telephone exchange, Miss Edna Murray was called to that place again, to remain for a short time.

Miss Eliza Moore has returned from State College and is now at the home of her brother, John D. Moore, west of town. She had been ill, but is improving slowly.

Miss Izora Rupp, of Oak Hall, was a caller Monday. She was accompanied by Miss Claudia Wieland, of Linden Hall, who began teaching school in the Plumgrove district.

Lumbago and sciatic rheumatism have been keeping Mrs. John H. Weber confined to the house during the past week. Part of the time the lady was obliged to remain in bed, but at present she is able to be about the house.

Theodore, as a spelling reformer, is not a success. Before a single document has been printed, the president is half sick of the job, fearing the publication will appear as fantastic. President Roosevelt overreached himself in the spelling business. And so he has in many other things.

The September Review of Reviews is unusually rich in character sketches. Johnson Brigham tells the life story of Albert Baird Cummins, just renominated for Governor of Iowa; Ralph H. Graves writes of "Sir Robert Hart, the Briton Who Became a Dictator in China"; and William T. Stead contributes from his own personal knowledge a sketch of the late South African diamond king.

It is said that the three stingiest men in the state are these: One of them will not drink as much water as he wants unless it be from another man's well. The second forbids any of his family from writing anything but a "small hand" as it is a waste of ink to make large letters. The third stops his clock at night in order to save wear and tear on the machinery. All of them decline to take their county paper because it is a terrible strain on their spectacles to read newspapers even the day time.

You sometimes hear a clergyman consoling a mother, distracted over the death of her darling child, by telling her that a mysterious Providence has taken it from her for wise reasons and that she must find comfort in her bereavement. What! Has God snatched from loving parents a beautiful child just blooming into youth? Does the Creator of harmony produce discord? Does the author of health and beauty smite his noblest work ere it is finished—a work into which He has endowed with aspirations and possibilities as high as heaven itself? It is a libel upon Him, who has fashioned the human body so wonderfully and fearfully wrought, that it may withstand ravages of time for a century. God does not murder nor torture his children. He rather tries in a thousand ways to induce them to keep the laws of health, which, if obeyed, would carry them to a ripe old age. He tries in every way to prolong life after we have forefeited every right to it and have become useless drones.

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Clement Dale, Attorney. Spring Mills, Pa.

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